Maine Farmer.

AGRICULTURE, MECHANIC ARTS, LITERATURE, NEWS, &c.

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Maine Farmer.

SAMUEL L. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Calendar of Events to Occur.

MAINE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—Annual meeting at Town Hall, Orono, Feb. 12-13. ROUND TRIP TICKETS over Maine Central and E. & N. A. Railroads.

MAINE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION: Winter meeting at Town Hall, Winthrop, Feb. 12-13. ROUND TRIP TICKETS over Maine Central Railroad. J. W. North, secretary, Augusta.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB: County Farmers' Convention at Town Hall, Hampden, Friday, Jan. 24. J. E. Shaw Secretary. West Hampden.

COUNTY FARMERS' CONVENTION: At Damariscotta, Tuesday, Feb. 25. Subject for consideration, Indian Corn; to be opened with a paper by Samuel Kennedy Esq., Member of the Board of Agriculture for Lincoln county.

Studying a Plan of the Barn.

Among the intellectual pastimes in which farmers can engage during the winter evenings is the planning of farm buildings, especially barns. Many farmers throughout our State are no doubt contemplating the erection of new barns, or the rebuilding of old ones, during the coming spring; and it will be time well spent if a few evenings are wholly given up to the studying out of the most convenient, labor saving plan for the same. The plans that have from time to time been published in the agricultural journals, and in works on domestic architecture, will afford much assistance in this direction, but generally every farmer has his own ideas about the arrangement of barns and outbuildings, and it will be better to chalk these out on paper or slate, than it will to put up the old fashioned, conventional square barn, with no regard to interior arrangement for convenience or "handiness."

To begin with, the interior arrangement of the barn will depend much upon the purposes for which it is intended. That is—whether it is to be occupied chiefly for milch cows, whether an apartment is to be set aside for sheep, another as stalls for horses, whether it has a cellar or not, or whether there is a sheep barn or shed by itself in another part of the yard, and a separate stable for the work and driving horses. Where sheep husbandry is made a specialty of the farm, good and ample quarter will be provided either in the barn cellar or a separate building. Many also like to have a stable for the horses nearer the house than the barn frequently is, both for convenience and pleasure. Where the barn combines all these accommodations, however, there is need of much study and planning in order to have every part convenient. Without presuming to dictate, at all, we venture a few suggestions covering some of these points, and meeting some of the requirements of a "handy" barn.

By all means have a cellar under the whole barn. Generally a location may be found at not too great a distance from the house which will afford a good site, and a good chance for a cellar. This cellar will be found invaluable as a receptacle for the manure, and as a compost factory, while it may be so arranged as to provide a cool and convenient place in which to tie up the cattle during the summer nights. Or, possibly, a permanent tie-up for cows may be placed on this ground floor. A root cellar can also occupy a portion; while a cistern should be built in one corner, commanding the water from the roof, and securing provision for plenty of water for winter purposes of the stock, either in the yard or tie-up. Frequently, where a cellar is put under the entire barn, the main bay may be dropped a few feet below the carting-in floor, so that the storing room can be increased, and the labor of pitching the hay to the top of the mows greatly lessened. Scaffolds should have tight floors—this way of making scaffolds of poles and pieces of wany-edged boards is all gone by. Regulate the size of the tie-up, the length of the floor, and the depth of the manure drop by the animals which are to occupy it. The crib, the stancheons, the manner of arranging the feeding places, are all matters of much importance. In reference to the last, we will only say that we believe in feeding directly from the floor, and in having a door to drop down tight excluding all air. By this means the cribs are easily cleaned of orts; and the hay may be brushed from the floor directly to the crib. Be sure and have plenty of light in the barn, especially in the tie-up. Glass is cheap, sunlight is healthy, and light barns are cheerful and comfortable. Doors opening from floor to tie-up; ladders to the mows placed at each end of the feeding floor; convenient stairs and feed shoots to the basement floor, (if occupied as a tie-up, or as a piggery, as is sometimes the case) and similar conveniences, cost little, and in the course of a winter's feeding save many steps. All these minor matters will surely be thought of in planning the barn. It is not necessary to say that it should be made warm, and that good ventilation should be provided as one of the first requisites.

We invite correspondents to forward us plans of barns for publication, or to write us giving their experiences of interior arrangements for the same. It is a good subject for winter reflection, and we hope this invitation will be heeded by our readers. We already have in hand for early publication the plan of one of the best barns in Aroostook county, and we also invite plans of those in other sections of the State.

Maine State College.

On Wednesday evening of last week the Trustees of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, had a hearing before the Legislative Agricultural Committee in Representative's Hall. The Hall was well filled, and upon the floor were many prominent citizens—His Excellency, Gov. Garcelon, several members of the Executive Council, and leading citizens of this city, Portland, and other parts of the State. Ex-Governor Coburn made the opening statement, and introduced Hon. J. C. Madigan of Houlton, who occupied over an hour in the delivery of an able and eloquent plea in behalf of the College, which was frequently interrupted by generous applause. We publish his remarks in full in this issue, and bespeak for it from all our readers a careful reading.

☞ We surrender so large a share of our space this week to the remarks of Mr. Madigan before the agricultural committee of the legislature, as to interfere somewhat with our usual variety. But the space is well occupied, and next week we can "spread out" as usual.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

Farmers' Convention in Androscoggin County.

Sheep Husbandry.

In pursuance of the programme published some time since there was a Branch meeting of the Maine Board of Agriculture in connection with the Poland Grange at Grange Hall, Poland, near Harris' Hill, on Wednesday the 8th inst.

The meeting was called to order by D. J. Briggs of Turner who made a few appropriate remarks in opening, and was then followed by C. H. Cobb of Poland, who warmly welcomed the Members of the Board of Agriculture (of whom several were present) and the visiting Grangers and friends. At the conclusion of his remarks Mr. George Flint of North Anson presented his paper on "Sheep as as a Renovator and Retainer of the Fertility of the Soil" giving the subject thorough ventilation, and it was then ordered for discussion.

Mr. D. J. Briggs said: If you have a farm adapted to sheep husbandry and follow it for this a business there will be no mortgage on your farm, and you will have money with which to carry on your farm. Fat sheep require less attention than poor ones and therefore it pays the farmer to keep his sheep in good condition. Good shelter should be provided and at the same time give your sheep plenty of good air, ventilate your stable or barn in which you keep them housed, well. There is economy in that also. Have good racks provided so as to prevent the waste of hay. Do not confine the feed of your sheep to hay alone but vary their feed, give them roots, apples &c., and occasionally sulpher. Put a sire with them so the lambs will come early, say in February or March. When lambs come the first of the third month, of the year it is much better for your sheep and the lambs are worth a great deal more than later ones. If sheep should be troubled with ticks or lice make use of a fumigator and smoke them with tobacco which is the best remedy I know of. Shear your sheep in April.

Mr. Shaw—I keep a few sheep, and my practice is to allow them to run with my other stock, and as the summer wears away and the feed gets short I don't compel my neat stock to get their living with my sheep; I feed my neat stock at the barn. If a man has a large farm he can divide it into different pastures and raise sheep profitably I have no doubt.

Mr. Fuller, of Oxford—I have always kept sheep and I have found it the most profitable with the least labor.

Mr. Briggs—Do you consider corn good for sheep?

Answer—I have not fed so much corn as meal. I think meal is best.

Mr. J. O. Keyes—The worthy brother has said, "when your sheep have lice and nits use a fumigator." When you have nits on your sheep it may do, but with lice the only remedy I have found is the butcher's knife. In regard to pasturing, I will say one friend has spoken here in regard to pasturing sheep with neat stock. I have a pasture of thirty acres, cleared, about six miles from home. I use that to pasture my sheep in. I have had from 30 to 50 sheep; I would fill it up with neat stock, what it would carry, and I found the neat stock always came home in the fall poor, while the sheep came home fat. After a number of years the sheep would not stay in the pasture; I could not keep them there. The pasture had always been considered a good pasture, but when I took in pasturing there was always a complaint that they did not do well. For some three or four years I have not had a sheep in that pasture, and it has grown better and better and is getting up its old reputation again as a good pasture.

Mr. Flint—Did they get the ground so rich tiney did not want the feed?

Mr. Keyes—I cannot answer that, but my idea is that there were certain things the sheep needed and were bound to have after the feed was exhausted of these elements. Then again a part of it might have been too rich.

Mr. U. A. Jack, of Topsham—Speaking in this connection I will relate a fact which came under my own observation. A man bought a farm in the town of Wells, about five years ago. There was a field in front of the house, it was in very low condition and cut scarcely any hay. The man thought he would renovate it with his sheep, and so he began to turn them into this field. Five years ago it cut half a ton of poor hay, and this year it cut one and a half tons of good hay, and no other fertilizer was used.

Mr. Keyes—when would you shear sheep?

Answer—I am not fully decided on that myself. I shear quite late.

Pres. Harris—I wish to ask Mr. Jack if that field was capable of being plowed, and if it was plowed?

Answer—It was plowed the spring succeeding the feeding by the sheep and planted to corn, but it did not pay. After that it was plowed again and was then better.

The entire company here adjourned to the lower hall where a splendid dinner was found prepared for all, and certainly the ladies of Poland and vicinity did themselves honor in the arranging of so bountiful a repast.

AFTERNOON.

After dinner David Dunn, of Poland, made some exceedingly humorous remarks touching upon farming and agriculture, politics and other subjects. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Richard Nutter, worthy Lecturer of the State Grange, delivered an excellent address on the duties of farmers and their needs. In the course of his remarks he paid the highest compliments to the Grange, calling for the hearty support of the farmers, as a means of drawing them nearer together and making them distinct as a body. Brief remarks were made by Mr. Daniel Field of Andover, Mr. Gilbert of Green, and others. Speaking of the address made by Mr. Nutter, Mr. Gilbert said: "When he closed, I thought we could devote the afternoon to no better purpose than to sit and reflect upon what our brother has said, but we must pass to other subjects."

Manures and their Application.

The chairman here called upon the President of the Board, Mr. W. W. Harris of Portland, who opened the question, "Saving and Preparation of our Manures." Pres. Harris presented some excellent hints for the farmer to consider. Among other advice, he said: "In summer I advise stabbling as well as in winter. It is useless to make manure unless you save it."

Mr. J. R. Nelson of Winthrop was at the conclusion of Mr. Harris, remarks called upon to open the discussion:

Mr. Nelson says—Our president has told us about saving manure and the question comes up after we have saved it how shall we apply it. My idea is and I think I am correct that the sooner after you have made manure you can apply it the better. I believe that manure spread on the ground is equally effective whether in fall or spring.

Many farmers from Poland and vicinity were present and took part in discussion of the different subjects during the day.

EVENING.

In the evening Mr. Z. A. Gilbert of Green delivered one of the finest and best addresses we have ever heard him make; and those who know Mr. Gilbert will agree with us that this particular speech must have been very good. He defended the nobility of the pursuit of agriculture, and vindicating the farmers from the general impression that they are more easily deluded and gulled than other persons. He maintained that the impression that the one-half of our people who are engaged in agriculture, there by occupy a lower position either politically or socially, is false in every respect.

The best and wisest among us accord to the farmers full equality, politically and socially, with any class in society. Look at the large number of those who have gone out from farm life to positions of eminence and honor, and then consider whether farm life offers opportunities for improvement and the gratification of legetimate ambition. The farmers, as a class, are using more brain power than any other class of laboring men. They are doing more reading and study than any other laboring class. An earnest appeal was made for a more general and hearty support of the Maine State College of Agriculture at Orono. Let the farmers of Maine exercise the power they possess, and their wishes in regard to the education of the future farmers will be granted. He severely criticised the proposed cutting down of the appropriation for agricultural and for common schools, as detrimental to the best interests of the farmer and others.

During the day the best of feeling prevailed, and we believe it safe to say that all visitors who were present and enjoyed the hospitality of the people of Poland will ever hold them in pleasant remembrance, and date back to that day as one of the pleasant ones of their life. W. G. MOORE.

Lewiston.

For the Maine Farmer.

Maine Horse History.

A Review of the Season of 1878.

Another year has passed, and we once more find ourselves making the inquiry, What have Maine horses done during the trotting season just past? A review of our notes made during the season discloses the fact that so far as we have any knowledge at present, there have been seven added to the 2.30 list. from Maine, during the season of 1878 as follows:

Shadow, formerly Ayer.

Dark bay gelding with black points, 15 hands high, foaled in 1868, formerly owned, and, I think, bred by John Ayer, Palermo, Maine. Got by Gen. Lightfoot son of Gen. Knox; dam's pedigree not traced. Ayer was well known in Maine, where he trotted many races and obtained a record of 2 31. He was sold in 1877, and appeared in 1878 as Shadow, under the joint ownership of H Brock a well known horseman, and M. F. Page, a Boston gentleman who bought him for a roadster. At Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., he started in the 2.31 class, winning the first heat in 2.30 1-4, and the second heat in 2.28. In the third heat he was second in 2 30 1-2. He acted strangely in scoring for the fourth heat, and broke badly on the back stretch, and a hundred yards beyond the half-mile pole he pitched forward on his head and died instantly. The sulky was smashed but the driver was uninjured. The cause of the horse's death was supposed to have been heart disease, as he showed no distress in the race previous to his fall in the fourth heat.

Camors.

(Not to be confounded with the black gelding Camors, record 2 19 3-4, by Gen Knox.) Bay gelding with black points, 15 1-4 hands high, foaled in 1871, bred by Wm Page, Corinna, Me. Got by Dirigo, dam by Freeborn Tiger. He is now owned by Col W. G. Morrill, of Dexter, Me. August 14 at the Lewiston Driving Park he won the 2 31 race, trotting five heats, of which he won the first in 2.32, the fourth in 2.30 and the fifth in 2 30.

Careless Boy.

Bay gelding with black points, 15 1-2 hands high, foaled in 1866. Bred by Frank Buck, Buckfield, Me., got by Young Brandywine, dam a fast mare, pedigree not traced. Owned by Rob. Dean, Buckfield, Me. He obtained a record of 2.35 in 1876 which he had lowered one or two seconds when he won the free-for-all race at Bath, Me., Aug. 22 1878. in three straight heats, time 2 32, 2 30, 2.32 1-2. He afterwards won several races in New Hampshire but did not lower his record.

J. G. Morrill.

Chestnut gelding, 15 1-2 hands, both near ankles white, a white stocking on the off hind leg extending up to the hock, and a narrow white stripe in the face, foaled in 1872, bred by John F. Young, Winthrop, Me., got by Winthrop Morrill, dam by Old Eaton. He gained considerable noteriety in 1875 by winning the three-year-old race at the State Fair at Portland, which he won in two heats, 2.50, 2.58. In 1877 he was added to the list of geldings and sold to T. B. Willis of Boston. In 1878 he trotted several races, gradually lowering his record, until Aug. 28 at Plainville, Conn., he won the 2.35 race in four heats, winning the last three in 2.30, 2.30, 2 31. Oct. 4, at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, he won the fourth heat in the 2.30 race in 2.29 and was second in the race.

Iron Age.

Roan gelding, 16 hands high, foaled in 1871. Bred by J. M. Littlefield, Abbott, Me. Got by Jules Jergensen, son of Gen. Knox, better known in Maine as Logan or the Littlefield horse. J. M. Curtis of Foxcroft bought him when three years old, and sold him to Cuneo & Darby of Boston. Iron Age commenced the season of 1878 with a record of 2 31 and at Plainville, Conn. he won the 2.31 race in seven heats. The second heat in 2.30, the third 2.32 and the seventh and race in 2.29.

Cora F.

Gray mare, 15 1-14 hands high, foaled in 18—. Got by Brown Harry. Sold to J. J. Gilbert of Portland, and by him to Joseph Sawyer who sold to New York parties and they to S. J. Thomas of Boston, her present owner. Cora F. began the season of 1878 with a record of 2.32 which she acquired in 1877 in a race at Mystic Park, Boston, July 4, 1878 at the Granite State Park, Dover, N. H., she won the first heat in the 2.30 race in 2.30, the second in 2.28, made a dead heat in the third in 2.31 and was second in the race which was won by Bill Bird.

Peaceful.

Black mare said to be by Gen. Knox, and owned by parties in Attleboro, Mass. The career of this mare during 1878 has been unusually successful. She is said to be by Gen. Knox, which, if true, would be strong evidence that she was bred in Maine. But I have been unable to learn anything concerning her breeder or early history. She is a converted pacer and it is intimated that she is a "singer." If any one can give any reliable history of this mare, I hope they will do so through the FARMER. May 28, 1878, at Providence, R. I.,—Narragansett Park—Peaceful won the 2.50 race in four heats ending with a record of 2 31. June 13 at same place, in the 2.30 class she acquired a record of 2 27, in the second heat, which was a dead heat between the mare and the chestnut stallion Goldfinder, won the third heat in 2 28 and the fourth in 2.29 and was second in the race. June 21, at Beacon Park, Boston, she was again beaten by Goldfinder, after winning the second and third heats in 2 28, 2 26 June 27, at Mystic Park, she turned the tables, beating Goldfinder and five others in four heats, winning the last hree in 2.28, 2 28, 2.27 1 2.

Within the State, aside from the races at Bath and Lewiston where Camors and Careless Boy acquired records of 2 30, nothing has occurred especially worthy of note excepting the race for four-year-old at the Maine State Fair at Portland. This race was won by Bayard Knox by Palmer Knox in straight heats, time 2 42, 2.43 1-2, 2 49, beating the previous four-year-old time in every heat. In some sense the most remarkable horse of the year is the gray gelding Hopeful, and although I have an opinion of my own as to whether he can properly be classed as a Maine-bred horse, which I will not intrude or discuss here, the fact remains that he was foaled in in North Dixmont, Maine, on the farm of Eli Whitcomb, the property of Mr. D. B. Whitcomb of Boston. His career reminds one of the checkered scenes in human life. He was foaled in a stormy night in spring, his dam during her struggles, had kicked off the boards from the side of her pen in the old barn in which she was kept, making an aperture through which her *hopeful* son had slipped out into the storm, where he was found in the morning, nearly as hopeless an object as Andrew Jackson, when rescued from the clay-pit. I shall not attempt to repeat his performances, they are well known to every horseman. At Cleveland, Ohio, in July 1878 the first race in the Grand Circuit commenced. Here Hopeful won the fastest and hardest fought race of his life up to that time in 2.17 1-4, 2.15 3-4, 2.15 1-2. He passed successfully through the Grand Circuit, winning all his races, a distinction never enjoyed by any other animal, even Goldsmith Maid. Later, at Minneapolis, Minn., he acquired a record of 2.14 3-4 in a race against time for a special purse. Again, at Chicago, in harness, he defeated Rarus to wagon, and Great Eastern to saddle in three straight heats. Two days after this mighty race, he trotted for a special purse of $1,000 to beat the best recorded time to wagon, which he accomplished in 2.16 1-2, 2 17, 2.17, which I venture to predict will not be beaten during the lives of the present generation. After this he was retired to winter quarters, where he is preparing for the inevitable conflict between himself and the mighty Rarus for the supremacy of the turf. He occupies a spacious box-stall on the second floor of the Gilsey House stables in New York, and it is said that he stands by the hour, at the window of his room, and watches the crowd continually passing on Broadway, which he can overlook from his window.

Canton. J. W. THOMPSON.

For the Maine Farmer.

Good Grade Jerseys.

I have two grade Jersey heifers that I consider somewhat remarkable for precoclousness and for stock and dairy qualities. Their dams were extra good butter cows, and their sire a full blood Jersey bull. They had the milk of one of the dams between them until they were 3 1-2 months old and after that they received a small ration of shorts daily in addition to other feed. They are now very large of their age. Topsy is nearly all Jersey, is a very dark brown with some white markings. She had her first calf last September when 19 months old. It was vealed at four weeks, and the next few weeks she made one pound of butter per day; this was in the month of October. She was in nice fresh fall feed and had one quart of mixed shorts and corn meal per day. Her butter is as yellow as any I ever saw at any season of the year.

The other heifer, Miss Eva, is one-half Durham and shows but little of the Jersey blood in her looks, being red with some white. She had her first calf when twenty months old. The calf was killed a short time ago when one month and two days old, and it weighed when dressed for market, 103 pounds. The skin weighed 13 pounds. The butcher, Mr. C. S. Ham, said it was the best and fattest winter calf he ever killed. The calf had all its mother's milk, and I have never found anything quite equal to that for raising good calves. The heifers are fed this winter on good early cut hay and second crop clover cut in August, with one quart of mixed wheat middlings and corn meal, and six quarts of sugar beets each per day. I have raised a great deal of good stock and have always fed well, but have never fed high, that is great quantities of meal, but depend more upon moderate amounts fed judiciously, with early cut hay and good pasturage and good regular attendance. This will more than balance the extra amount of grain that some feed, and it costs no money. I think well of the beets that I am feeding this winter.

Foxcroft. LEONARD ROBINSON.

For the Maine Farmer.

The Matter of Plowing.

The two grand pillars of farming are cultivation and fertilization. Together, they command success; divided, they are powerless. It is of the former, alone, however, and particularly as to the first branch of the subject—plowing—that I now would speak Of late years, the custom of shallow plowing has become more and more in repute in this country. The principle reason given for this course of procedure has been that the manure must not be buried out of the reach of the roots of the plants that form the crop. This argument is not valid because roots are known to grow to enormous lengths in search of food. What constitutes fertility? Without using absolute language it may be said that fertility consists of unused natural elements of the earth. For example look at our western lands, now able to furnish for two continents. No fertilizers are needed there, nor will there be until the surface of the land is exhausted, as it is in New England. When the surface of the soil is thus drained of its plant food, through years of continuous cropping, science (which is only another name for knowledge) tells us to renew the fertility of the soil. This may be done in two ways: first by the use of manure or commercial fertillizers; secondly the more natural and economical method of reinforcing the feeble surface bed by a yearly addition of an inch or two of the subsoil; or better still by a combination of the two operations.

Togus. WM. S. TILTON.

For the Maine Farmer.

Suggestions for Legislators.

It is of course very desirable to retain our young men at home, and I can think of no better way to accomplish this result than by a reduction of taxes. Now can persons be happy when every dollar they can get is taken from them for taxes? If they are not paid the farm must be sold to pay them. It is true we have two years to redeem by paying the taxes and twenty per cent. interest. We can usually hire the money to pay for it by giving a mortgage on the farm, and that at the end of our happiness. I hope our legislators will not be so extravagant with the people's money the present winter as they have been in years past. There has been military musters to provide for, and high schools, and the State college comes in for a slice every year. Then we have been importing Swedes at a great expense and settling them upon State lands that our young men ought to have had I hope our legislators will be more considerate this winter and not add to the burden of taxes that we already have to bear.

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Maine Farmer.

Agricultural Intelligence.

A Successful Aroostook Farmer.

I called on Mr. E. S. F. Nickerson, of Linneus, on old subscriber of the FARMER. He has taken your paper thirty-six years. I think this perhaps may account for his being so successful a farmer. He has several farms, keeps a large stock of cattle, owns a cheese factory in Houlton, and raises large crops—so much for taking the MAINE FARMER. He cut three hundred tons of hay last year, raised 2 000 bushels of potatoes, 800 bushels of turnips, 200 bushels of mangel wurtzel beets, 300 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of buckwheat and 264 bushels of wheat from thirteen acres. Mr. Nickerson keeps forty cows and makes use of his milk in the cheese factory. Nine hundred cheese were made at his factory averaging fifty-four lbs. per cheese, about one-fifth of which were made from the cows owned by Mr. Nickerson. He made besides this, half a ton of butter. J. W. K.

Another Aroostook Wheat Crop.

S. M. Macomber, of Hodgdon, an old subscriber of the FARMER is quite a successful farmer. He keeps a large stock, 40 head of cattle and horses and 73 sheep. He raised last year 180 bushels of Lost Nation wheat from five acres or 36 bushels per acre machine measure. The wheat was mowed and raked with a horse rake and threshed as it was hauled from the field. It is thought that it would have yielded 40 bushels per acre, if it had been reaped.

J. W. K.

American Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

At the recent annual meeting of this association the following officers were elected: Wm. Birnie, Springfield, President; Obadiah Brown, Providence, Samuel Campbell, New York Mills, Vice Presidents; J. D. W. French, North Andover, Secretary; J. F. Brown, Providence, Treasurer.

Jersey Cattle for New York.

C. S. Robbins, President of the Maine Jersey Stock Association has recently filled applications from New York, for Jersey stock. Last week he shipped a car load of nine thoroughbred Jerseys from his herd, and has an order for five more. This sale of fourteen head does not include six cows and heifers, the progeny of his prize cows "Creampot" and "Victoria Pansy." In his remaining herd of twelve animals, a single cow of the herd is now producing twenty-five lbs. of milk daily, yielding over one-half lbs. of butter. Fifty pounds of butter per week is made this winter, and nearly a ton of gilt edged butter has been sold the past year, to customers in Lewiston and Augusta. S. T. FLOYD.

Winthrop.

For a Mate.

I have a sorrel gelding strip in the face, snug built, three years old, and I should say under 900 pounds. He is very handsome and promising, well broken and may be driven either doubly or single; kind as an ox, and smart as a pickerel. He is half brother to old Fearnaught, being out of the same dam. Possibly he may answer the wants of your correspondent who inquires for such a horse, as a mate.

Portsmouth, N. H. FRANK W. MILLER.

I have a three year old stallion that I think will meet the wants of your enquirer, color sorrel, got by a Prince Edward island horse weighing 1350; dam a splendid Chestnut mare, and a good roadster. This colt is very kind and perfectly safe for a lady to drive. For additional particulars address,

Princeton. WM. P. PLAISTED.

I have a colt that answers the description of S. B. of Bath. It is smart, strip in the face, snug built, short and large limbs and will weigh about 925 pounds. B. EATON.

Athens.

We have a very nice Cadmus colt, five years old, which in weight, form and color, will answer your purpose admirably, but she has no stripe in her face. We have a Hambletonian colt, somewhat darker in color, with stripe in the face, but she stands higher and is heavier, though not so snug built. If either of these will suit S. B., he can communicate with

Hallowell. ATHERTON BRO's.

Name Claimed.

GYPSIE QUEEN, for my bay filly foaled June 29, 1878, by Crusoe, by Gen. Lightfoot by Gen. Knox; dam by Keen's Brandey; grand dam, Messenger.

East Auburn. C. H. RECORD.

Correction.

I observe in my letter on Blood's Seedling Grape, an error occurs in the 16th line where for *quarter*, it should read quart. Also in the 18th line, for "*branch* and berry" it should read bunch and berry (meaning cluster and berry.) A. SMITH.

Inquiry.

I wish to inquire of Mr. Brown of Washburn, and others who raise forty to fifty bushels of wheat to the acre, how they do it. I have sowed and raised wheat every year for more than forty years (I sow the Lost Nation and other varieties) and the best I can do is thirty bushels to the acre.

Anson SAMUEL W. TINKHAM.

Penobscot Central Ag'l Society.

The following named officers have recently been elected for the ensuing year: President, E. R. Bean; Vice Presidents, L. Marshall and W. S. Place; Secretary, George W. Dunning; Treasurer, James Knowles; Trustees, Levi Marshall, Cyrus Brooks, Walt Cheney, Frank Spratt, L. Skillins and Erasmus Mitchell.

Penobscot Ag'l Society.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, A. W. McMahon, of Eddington; Vice Presidents, C. M. Redman, Hampden, O. Rogers, Oldtown, Charles Copeland, Holden. Secretary and Treasury, B. A. Burr, Trustees, E. H. Gregory, Hampden, H. M. Smith, Orrington; C. A. Fawcett, Glenburn, H. C. Mayo, Hampden, H. H. Page, Orono.

Piscataquis Central Ag'l Society.

At the annual meeting of the Piscataquis Central Agricultural Society, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: A. M. Robinson, President; E. A. Thompson, Seth Lee, Vice Presidents; D. W. Brockway Secretary and Treasurer; Leonard Robinson, Foxcroft, Wm. McComb, Foxcroft, Obed Towne, Dover, Joseph Morrill, Sebec, Leonard Knowlton, Sangerville, Trustees.

Report of China Cheese Factory in 1878.

Days operation of factory. 67; number of pounds of milk received, 110,818; average pounds per day, 1.654; number of pounds of cheese made, 10,487; number of pounds of milk to one pound of cheese cured, 9.463; expense of factory operations, $164.96; dividend paid on stock, four per cent on capital $1,512.50; $60 50; cost of manufacturing one pound of cheese, 1.563 cts.; patrons received for milk per gallon, 9 1-2 cts.; and were paid in cheese per lb., 12 1-2 cts.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders the following directors for the ensuing year were chosen: F. H. Caswell, F. O. Brainard, Josiah Philbrook, L. W. Rollins, J. S. Randall, B. C. Cornforth, Nathan Stanley. At a subsequent meeting of the directors, J. S. Randall was elected President, and F. O. Brainard was re-elected Secretary. The factory has been operated since its construction in 1874, each season for five years. The first three years there were paid seven per cent dividend on capital stock, each year, in 1877 there was no dividend, and in 1878, a dividend of 4 per cent was declared free from assessment. In 1876 an assessment of $2 50 per share was levied to pay debts, also in 1877, a further assessment of 82 cents per share was made to clear the company from debt. Last year's operations were the most economical of any year since the factory operated, or perhaps more properly speaking were the least expensive.

Of course the lower prices of labor and supplies helped this result. The cost of manufacturing a pound of cheese last season 1.563 cts. was very small, and with a better supply of milk can be reduced still lower in future operations. Such a supply of milk ought to be furnished as would bring the cost of manufacturing the cheese to one cent per pound. This can be done if the farmers are so willed, and it will be for their interest to do so. The manufacture of cheese during the hot weather, when it is so difficult to make and preserve good butter, is an efficient help in the profits of the farm, and a great relief to the oftentimes overworked women of the household. Our cheese factories in Maine ought to be fully supplied with material and run each season.

China. F. O. BRAINARD.

Wheat Sixty Years ago in Maine.

One the spot where E. C. Allen's Publishing House now stands in this city, there was an old-fashioned three story brick building occupied by Capt. William Robinson and George Crosby as traders. They bought wheat brought from Franklin and Somerset counties and also towns in Kennebec, and shipped the same to Baltimore, Md. The vessels used to lay at the wharf in rear of the store, and they loaded by a sluice from the second and third stories direct into the vessel in bulk, and they found it a paying business. This was sixty years ago, yet I regret to hear some farmers say you cannot raise wheat in Maine. It is time to keep at home the money sent from so prolific and good a State. OAK STREET.

Augusta.

Farm News, Notes and Queries.

Will not some one inform me through the columns of the FARMER, what remedy to apply for warts on the teats of a cow, and oblige. A READER.

Bangor.

Mr. E. Banford, of Linneus, raised fifty bushels of Lost Nation wheat from one and a half acres. And from five farms in his neighborhood 331 bushels of wheat was raised last year. J. W. K.

Mr. F. C. Nickerson, of Linneus, raised 247 bushels of Lost Nation wheat from ten acres last year; 170 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of buckwheat, and 1100 bushels of potatoes. Mr. N., slaughtered a pig eight months old which weighed 320 lbs. after it was dressed. J. W. K.

Maine State College.

Remarks

Of Hon. J. C. Madigan of Houlton, before the Legislative Agricultural Committee in the House of Representatives, Wednesday evening, Jan. 18, 1879, in behalf of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts.

PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A VOTE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Gentlemen of the Committee of Agriculture of the Legislature of Maine:

In behalf of those in whose cause we appear, we have to thank you, and the members of the Legislature, for this unexpectedly kind and generous attendance. We have but a plain, unvarnished statement to submit, without coloring or ornamentation, hoping merely that as to the history of this special educational matter, we may, possibly, be enabled to aid you somewhat in your investigations.

The Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts was opened to students, Sept., 1868, ten years and four months ago, and it has not been an exception to the general rule of fault finding, usually the accompaniment of new movements in the line of advancement and reform. Under what circumstances was it established? In 1862 Congress passed an act for the establishment of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts, of which the following are some of the provisions:

SEC. 1. Donates 30,000 acres of land, for each Senator and Representative in Congress to the States for purposes hereinafter mentioned. [You perceive New York, for example, thus received more than one million acres, for Cornell University, and Maine but 210 thousand acres.] First The interest shall be regularly applied according to the fourth section without diminution, ten per cent may be applied to purchase of lands for experimental farms when authorized by the legislature of the State. Second. No portion of fund or interest shall be applied for building purposes. Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of this act shall provide within five years at least one such college as is described in section fourth of this act.

SEC. 2. Grants scrip for land shall be located.

SEC. 3. Provides that the States shall pay expenses of location.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That all moneys derived from the sale of the land aforesaid by the State to which the lands are apportioned, and from the sales of land scrip hereinafter provided for, shall be invested in stocks of the United States, or of the States, or some other safe stocks yielding not less than five per centum upon the par value of said stock; and that the money so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain forever undiminished (except so far as may be provided for in section fifth of this act) and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated, by each State which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one College, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as to the provisions hereinafter contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by legislative acts.

First. If any portion of the fund invested, as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall, by any action or contingency, be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied without diminution to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act, may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective legislatures of said States.

Second. No portion of said fund, nor the interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefits of the provisions of this act shall provide within five years at least not less than one college such as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease, and such State shall be bound to pay the United states, the amount received of any of said lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid.

Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made with their cost and results and such other matters including state industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail by each, to all the other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the secretary of the Interior.

Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its legislature within two years from the date of the approval of this act by the President.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That the governors of the several States to which scrip shall be issued under this act shall be required to report annually to Congress all sales made of such scrip until the whole shall be disposed of, the amount received for the same, and what appropriation has been made by each State for the further disposition of the proceeds of the scrip.

In 1865, this State passed an act accepting the grant, and assuming the necessary liabilities, under and by virtue of it. I will read portions of it. [Here the speaker read portions of the act of the Legislature of Maine, establishing the State College, which if printed in full would fill two columns. Therefore we can only refer to the main points in brief: Section 1, of the private and special acts of 1865, accepts the conditions of the national grant; section 3, says that the governor and council shall at all times have power, by themselves, or such committee as they shall appoint to examine into the affairs of the college, and the doings of the trustees, and to inspect all their records and accounts, and the buildings and premises occupied by the college; section 6, provides that the governor and council shall sell the land scrip, and invest the proceeds of the same as provided by act of Congress; section 9, says, "In addition to the instruction which is to be given by classes, text books, lectures and apparatus, in such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, the trustees shall provide, as fully as may be for practical experiments and demonstrations of scientific principles and rules. They shall encourage, and for due proportions of time, at different seasons of the year, and with reference to other exercises, require all the students to engage in actual labor upon the lands and in the workshops with which the college may be furnished, and shall provide suitable oversight and direction in such labor, so that they may become habituated to skilful and productive industry;" section 11 provides that "such other studies are to be taught, within the limitations of the act of Congress, as the facilities of the college, and the periods of instruction will permit;" section 13, provides that no charge shall be made for tuition to any student who is an inhabitant of the State; and section 16, provides that no trustee shall receive any compensation except for traveling expenses. The laws of 1866, chapter 66, also provide, that if at any time the farm of the State College shall be used for any other purpose, then the State shall pay to the town of Orono the sum of money heretofore expended by that town in the purchase of said premises, viz., eleven thousand dollars.]

Thus the State, by its Legislature, solemnly pledged itself to the work. You perceive, all requisite buildings were to be erected, scientific apparatus, farm stock and implements were to be furnished by the State, and also most certainly by implication any lack in salaries. Year after year the Trustees came before the Legislature with their reports. Year after year the Governor and Council visited, inspected—really supervised the Institution. Year after year committees, selected by the Legislature, examined into the affairs of the College, expressed their satisfaction, and recommended appropriations deemed by them proper and necessary.

It has graduated a good force of scientific and cultiv

understand and treat the diseases of domesticated animals. We need, and the prosperity of the State demands these, as well as mechanical agriculturists.

But, says another, some five per cent of these students have become apothecaries, some merchants, two per cent are editors, and ten per cent professional men. Grant it! What of it? The acts for the foundation of these institutions say, "to teach such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life." Of what use is it to attempt the impracticable—the impossible, with a man's brain and heart beat?

Will you say to the young man about to graduate, no matter what powers your four years of developement have shown, you to be possessed of—no matter what your bent or inclinations, no matter what natural gifts you have—whether those of a Jefferson to map out a Nation's chart—a Franklin to chain the thunder-bolt—a Fulton, a Jackson, a Webster, a Morse, a McCormick, an Edison—you must take to the plough, the spade and the hoe.

What is the cost of a whole college sometimes, in comparison with the achievements or invention or discovery of one single man? And can a man be a full man, with all his powers in full play, if he attempts to follow a calling in direct opposition to his natural talents?"

Can acts of Congress, or of Legislatures, or the dictum of a professor override the intentions or dispensations of the Almighty, who fashioned the brain and gave it its powers?

We talk a great deal about the people, the dear people, and about education and the general diffusion of education, and the education of the masses. Is it all for humbug?

Now, if we are sincere in these profession, is it not true that "the end and aim of education should be the development of true manhood—the natural, healthful and proportionate growth and culture of all the powers and faculties of the human being, physical, mental, moral and social," is it not true, "that any system of education that is adapted to the exclusive, or unequal, or inordinate culture of any special classes or professions, in the State, is defective," unjustly defective, that it tends to generate distinctions and castes, and that it "breaks in upon the natural rights, equality and harmony which have been ordained,"and of which we are so accustomed to boast."

Divine Providence has given to no special class a monopoly, a close corporation possession of intellectual powers and faculties, and the State, which by its legislation does not provide full and fair play for the intellectual capabilities and faculties of *all*, is not true to herself, her people, her bounden duty, and is not a just and paternal government. What parent but what would be false to his duty—unjust and cruel to his children, who should give preference and distinction to certain ones of them, to the neglect and exclusion of the others? A state should be equally careful.

If the Divine Lawgiver, next after the teaching of his word, ennobled any pursuits in life, may we not, in submission, say, that the first man was placed in the garden—and was not Joseph, to whom for thirty years He was submissive, the carpenter?

Let us not forget these special marks of favor and dignity thus set upon two of the particular pursuits for which we to-night claim nothing beyond equal rights. "The poor ye have always with you," and "take heed that ye despise not these little ones."

We cannot do it as men—we cannot as political economists—the State cannot afford it. Is there any better brain than comes from your pine and rock maple forests, from your rock-ribbed coasts, from fathers who have wrought and fared hard, from mothers who endure the storms of winter and the heat of summer, by the mountain fastnesses and in the log huts of the wilderness? Do the progeny of such turn out to be third-rate men?

It is a truism "That mind carries the light before the hand—mind goes first, labor follows." The fact is, the time has passed when farmers, mechanics, the industrial classes, are to be told that head work is not required in their colleges—that educational culture and "book knowledge" is of no consequence to them—that others can do their thinking—in substance, that they are well enough as bundles of thews and sinews, but high intelligence is not for them.

While this talk has been made, high intelligence has, however, given severe side blows to these ideas,—the mowing machine impelled by horse or steam power, the reaper, the cultivator, the tedder, the horse rake, made of mere wood, iron and steel, have come, and do the old time work of bone and muscle, far more expeditiously and economically, demonstrating that "knowledge *is* power" upon the farm, and like results have manifested themselves in all other of life's practical industries.

The great pyramid of Egypt is said to have occupied 100,000 men twenty years in its construction, and now, it is estimated that the steam engines of England worked by 36,000 men would raise the same quantity of stone from the quarry and elevate them to the same height, in eighteen hours.

It is undeniable that, somewhat in this country, but especially in the old world, skill has been developing, invention increasing—that there has been an accumulation of mechanical power (virtually muscular power), and of mental powers, and these are the true capital of a nation—not mere gold, silver and bank bills alone. This State, this Republic, besides suffering losses beyond comprehension, will have reason for shame, if longer obliged to import from the countries of the old world the head men for our shops and factories.

Why should we be willing in these respects to remain inferior to foreign nations whom we really look down upon, and consider our inferior? Is it not remarkable that we, the most inventive of the human race, should so discourage the study of the practical arts, that foreigners are relied upon to head almost every branch of our everyday industries, and that our native young men, from mere defects or lack in education, are compelled to be mere operatives, under the direction of their skill? That the trained laborers of other countries guide, direct and "boss" the unskilled hands of our own countrymen? And why is this so? Simply because European countries are full of training schools in all these departments, and our country is just beginning to start them.

Now, we come to rights, and we believe you will not differ with us as to them. It has been too much the case in this country, that whilst a great deal has been done to secure for those who could afford the expense, high classical and literary education—too little has been done to fit the industrial classes for their several pursuits and industries. In great degree their book education has been confined to the common schools.

Meanwhile, the State has fostered and been liberal to the higher educational establishments. We find no fault with this. We are not assailing others, nor denying the good work they have done. We are looking at certain rights and interests which we wish you to protect and guard and cherish, not by lavish expenditures and gifts, not with the very generous liberality that the State has shown to others, in the past, but as economically as you deem wise and judicious.

Up to 1851, the State gave to academies 586,935 acres of land, and $60,860 in money. To Bowdoin College, Massachusetts and Maine gave 176,320 acres of land and $33,-000 in money, and to the Maine Medical School $15,510.95 in money; Maine to Colby, two half townships and $14,500 in money; Maine to Bates College 44,080 acres of land and $20,488.89 in money. Large sums also were given to Westbrook Seminary, East Maine Conference Seminary, Maine Wesleyan Seminary, &c. In all, far more than these 329,000 in acres of land, besides the large sums in money, and she has continued her liberality. Last year, aside from the amount to the Agricultural and Mechanic Arts College, she donated and paid to the different educational, reformatory and charitable institutions $158,564.24.

For education of deaf, dumb and blind, $11,094.95; normal schools, $15.000.00; new normal school, Gorham, $7,500.00; free high schools, $35,000.00; Bath military and naval asylum, $8,000.00 industrial school. Hallowell, $5,000.00; Maine general hospital, Portland, $5,000.00; State Prison, $15,-293.05; State reform school, 14,000.00.

Now what will you do in regard to this Institution? Will you foster and sustain all these other Institutions, and give to this a lingering sickness and an ignoble death? Can you do it? Lay aside for a moment all considerations we have been talking of? Can you do it, in honor, without absolute repudiation? Or without refunding large amounts of money? Let us see:—

One section of the act of Congress making the grant, reads thus: "Any State which may take and claim the benefits of the provisions of this act, shall provide within five years, at least, not less that one year as described in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease, and such State shall be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchasers under the State shall be valid."

What is the spirit and intent of this act? The five years requirement was complied with—but, suppose the State suffers it to go down and close its doors? What then? Must you refund? equitably—in honor? The State accepted the act and sold the land. Would you not be obliged also, to refund at Orono and Oldtown their $11,000. Should you not repay to those citizens of Bangor their $14,000? To Gov. Coburn his $2000, and what as to the donors of the library and their $4000. There is your college—it is all yours—free from debt. The farm should henceforth be self-supporting, all is under way, what will you do?

But one says, is the State to go on year after year aiding this Institution?

The answer is, why not, as well as her other Institutions?—Reform schools and such like? It is cheaper to educate than reform, far better economy. You have been liberal, and are so, continuously to others. Has this no claim? Have your industries no claim, the working men and their families none? Perhaps the friends and advocates of this Institution deceive themselves. Perhaps the tens of thousands of the sons of the so called, working classes of the State, should be cut off and shut out from the benefits intended for them, by the education and influence on their future of this Institution, perhaps not.

We claim for them no special expenditure on account of high schools, academies, or normal schools. We simply ask you to carry out an agreement and that when they have attained what is possible under a good, thorough, common school training, in such common schools as we *should* have, that they may here be permitted to attain a higher education to fit them better for their avocations and pursuits in life, that all classes may be placed in a position which shall enable them to develope their powers in such manner as to bring up their best faculties to a standard qualifying them for such pursuits, occupations, or professions, as their physical and mental natures were planned for by the Great Architect. And the demand of the times is for men of practical attainments and skill.

This question is higher and nobler than party politics. It goes to the very foundations of natural right, to the very base and foundation stones of popular government, which your constitution says is constituted for the "benefit" of the people. Who are the people? Are the Industrial classes excluded? Is an education befitting their calling a "benefit" or not.

You ask how much of an appropriation is requisite this year. Well, we propose to be modest and reasonable, and to favor your ideas as to a just economy. You will be saving here and there, and if you aid the College to an amount of 33 1-3 per cent. of the grant of 1877, you certainly can not complain, and must feel your duty has been done to the Institution, economically for this year, and let the future provide for itself.

Permit us to suggest, in closing, that there should always be three Trustees within convenient distance of the Institution, say at Bangor, Orono, and Oldtown, that they may be enabled to give to its affairs frequent attention without too much loss to themselves—and let the future appointment of Trustees be made as equally as possible from the different political parties, and keep far from it, as the present Trustees have done, all appearance of political or sectarian control or influence. I have scorned to say its location is in the east, and that she has always stood by the higher institutions of the western and middle portions of the State. It is the child of the State, for the benefit of the whole State. Nothing should be allowed to endanger, retard, or hinder its benefical influences, and he, who would, knowingly, permit such, is not a true friend to the great cause of the education of the masses. Make her, what she should be an Alma Mater, a propitious mother for the aspiring sons of labor in our State—ever remembering and defending the doctrine that the "intelligence of a country does not rise like the peaks of mountains,nor like artesian wells, in isolated spots, but equally, all over the surface, like the waters of a lake, and that the cultivation of science in its highest ranges, enriches the lowest valleys and plains of labor," and that "equal justice, with unclouded face" must "smile indulgent on the rising race."

This country, generally, is now giving much thought and consideration to this question of the liberal training of the so called laboring classes in those studies and sciences which shall properly qualify them for their avocations—for their labor. Men begin better to understand that labor is the law of our development, the law of the development of mind and body, that just as labor cultivates the earth, so labor cultivates man, civilizes him. To promote and cultivate this law of development, to qualify men to build up our industries, to aid this generation and the coming generations of the industrial classes, to fittingly do their part in life, and this, by their mere right to a proper education which God and nature intended for them, are the questions you are to consider. The responsibility is with you. You are ready to discharge it manfully, as your hearts and your judgment dictate—as justice and right demand. Let not the cause suffer because of our weak advocacy. The masses are not here in person; they are at their homes, in the valleys, and on the hillsides. Yes? they are here in you, they sent you here, confiding to you the welfare of themselves and children. Let not the word go back to them, by press and wire, that they are adjudged only worthy to be mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water," that this, their College, is to be stricken down, that for them there is no hope or promise of future advancement, that they are not to be permitted to hope for their children the benefits of high education and scientific culture; rather let it go back to them, that Maine will be true to her population and her interest, and that she will go ahead, and not astern.

CORRECTION. Readers will please make the following corrections in the speech of Mr. Madigan, as given upon our outside: In the second line of the ninth paragraph, last column, for *circulation* read "circular;" and in the first line of the fourteenth paragraph, for *accepted*, read "accepted."

Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Jan. 25, 1879.

TERMS OF THE MAINE FARMER.

$2.00 IN ADVANCE, OR $2.50 IF NOT PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS OF DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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☞A subscriber desiring to change his post-office direction or to discontinue his paper, must communicate to us the *name of the office to which it has previously been sent*, otherwise we shall be unable to comply with his request.

☞All payments made by subscribers will be credited on the yellow slips attached to their papers the printed date in connection with the subscriber's name will show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, in all cases, a valid receipt for money remitted by him.

Collectors' Notices.

S. N. TABER will call upon our subscribers in west Kennebec during January.

Mr. J. P. CLARK will call upon our subscribers in East Somerset and Piscataquis Counties during January.

MR. C. S. AYER, Agent for the FARMER, will call upon our subscribers in Knox county during January.

The Liberality of Culture.

Let no one fail to note the distinction, which, according to our view of the subject, is to be made between education and culture. The words are not synonymous, though often used so, but in real expression of the principle intended, they each have a positive and distinct identity. Education is certainly not culture, for education is a thing of to-day, while culture is a matter of the ages. A few years at school and college, serves to educate a man, in the modern significance of that term—but the cultured man is he who has availed himself of the centuries of mental enlightenment, profound learning, refinement and civilization, which period after period of attainments have left as grand legacies to succeeding generations. On the other hand culture is not education, for it is easy to conceive of a person possessing many of the graces and accomplishments which pertain to culture, though possibly it may not be the highest type of culture, whose education may be radically defective. And by the term culture as we have used it, we wish to be understood as meaning scholarly culture, not merely personal or social polish; or in other words the culture of society.

It is true that education precedes culture, but education is not culture. Now education often makes a man bigoted; it frequently makes him selfish, and in too many instances begets a narrowness of conception, and a spirit of illiberality which is certainly painful. It is unnecessary to cite instances of those who are called well educated, or who have an education in certain limited or special branches—but who have not a particle of the generous spirit of scholarly culture—to prove that education is in many cases narrow. Moreover, educated men are not unfrequently jealous of their co-laborers and rivals; while we can hardly conceive of anything more unmanly than that of a person having good right to the title of being "educated," who is yet so selfish, so bigoted, so conceited, so intolerant of those who differ with him, as to make a man of liberal and generous mind, positively repulsed at the thought that such qualities are the accompaniments of culture; or that a man possessing them, though he may be educated, has any claim whatever to the distinction which culture gives. And culture is constantly receiving the insults of those who think themselves educated, who impose their limited knowledge of little things into the circle of scholarly polish and culture, and who have just enough education to make more glaring the defects of a narrow mind and an intolerant spirit.

It may be said that the view we have taken of education is a limited one; that in a more extended sense it has to do with the progress of the human race towards a more perfect condition or development, and relates to the full and harmonious training of all the powers and capacities of man; that it is only in isolated cases where it is the companion of bigotry and selfishness. Granted; but it in no sense controverts a single point made. Given a broad and liberal rendering of education in the individual, in communities, and it is not and cannot be culture; it does not do the work of culture, it cannot take the place of culture. The people of a town may be generally well educated, as a whole; while a single individual, who, as Emerson has so beautifully expressed it, "has kept with perfect sweetness the independence of solitude in the midst of a great crowd"—may have more real, intense, positive culture than all the educated people of the place put together. And in saying this we do not underrate education or learning, we give them the highest meed of praise; but we only ask, for the present moment, that the two be not confounded with culture, which they are not.

Men of culture, men who have a just conception of that scholarly refinement and soul-civilization which are the accumulation of the ages—are never illiberal. They may not entertain the same views; they may differ widely on the same subjects, but they are generous in their differences, and accord to men the right to hold opinions of their own. Not so with men who are simply *educated;* the most intolerant of men are sometimes educated men. Culture never rejoices at the misstep of a rival; culture is patient, and is willing to submit its acts to the verdict of posterity—for the work of culture is not for a day, but for all time, and its results are not lost though men of culture do not gather the fruits of their labors every autumn, as ripe apples are gathered from orchard trees. Culture is modest and bows its head, when education in its pomp and vanity sits in judgment upon it. Culture is generous—it encourages real merit of whatever rank or degree; but education is selfish and with its harsh and relentless hand pulls the garland of triumph from the brow of its rival. Culture is the soul wisdom of the ages, the civilization of the heart and mind of man, the refinement and polish of the spiritual nature. In its judgment it is always impartial; in its criticisms always liberal; in its praises always judicious; in its censures always catholic.

CITY NEWS AND GOSSIP. Mr. Charles Alden, a son of Col. Darius Alden, now a successful merchant in Clinton, Ia., is visiting his old home for a few weeks.——A track is being made on the ice above the dam by those who delight to exercise their horses. After the track is completed a trot will take place between the horse Dixmont owned by Mr. Frank Farrar, and the Almont mare Maria Sturgis, to be driven by Mr. Wm. F. Peva. Mr. Peva proposes to beat Dixmont, a distance, eighty yards to the mile. The track ot course will be open to all but it is expected that those who avail themselves of the benefits of it, will contribute something towards defraying the expense of keeping it open.——The Monumental Fair which closed last Saturday evening was a decided success and the ladies and gentlemen who specially labored to make it so, are entitled to thanks as well as our citizens who lent it their support. The gross receipts of the Fair, were in round numbers $1,500; the net receipts will be about $1,-000 to be appropriated towards the monument.——The Mass Temperance Convention commenced a session in Granite Hall, Wednesday morning, which will continue during to-day (Thursday) and evening. A very large number of people interested in the cause of temperance are in attendance. ——The annual meeting of the Maine editors and publishers, commences to-day (Thursday), and continues through to-morrow. The literary exercises, open to the public, will be held in the Senate chamber, Friday afternoon, and a reception has been tendered the members of the Association and ladies in the evening, by Mr. P. O. Vickery.——A little son of Dr. Neal at the Insane Hospital, met with a serious accident one day last week. While jumping on to the bannister, he slipped and fell to the floor, striking on his head. For several days, his life was despaired of, but we are very glad to announce that he is entirely out of danger and will speedily recover.——There are many cases of severe colds and the doctors are kept busy in visiting their barking patients.——A Commission, consisting of three officers of the ordnance corps, of which Major J. P. Farley of the United States Arsenal in this city was a member, have been during the past summer and fall, testing the different guns manufactured, to determine their suitability for service and their comparative merits. The Commission made their report to the Secretary of War, recommending the adoption of the Hotchkiss Gun, from its combination of strength, simplicity and great effectiveness as a single loader. The report was approved by the Secretary of War. It adds to the force of the decision to know that at the same time the French government had a board of officers at work for the same purpose, and that they reported in favor of the same gun.——The first of a series of Sociables was held at Meonian Hall on Tuesday evening,which is reported to have been a very enjoyable affair.

THE FENCE LAW. A subscriber from Wells desires to know the law in relation to division fence of field and pasture, and asks if the proprietor of a field is under obligations to fence one-half of his field and another's pasture provided he does not feed his field any. Unquestionably he is. The Fence Law of the State can be found in Chapter 22 of the Revised Statutes. The law makes it obligatory upon occupants of lands inclosed with fences to maintain partition fence between their own land and the adjoining inclosures in equal shares, while both parties continue to improve them, and it also declares that when one party ceases to improve his land, or lays open his inclosure, he shall not take away any part of his partition fence adjoing the next inclosure improved, if the owner or occupant thereof will pay therefor what two or more fence viewers, on due notice to both parties, determine to be its reasonable value; and that when any land, which has been unineclosed, is afterwards inclosed, or used for pasturing, its occupant or owner shall pay for one-half of each partition fence on the line between his land and the inclosure of any other occupant or owner, and its value shall be ascertained in writing. Provision is made that if one party refuses or neglects to build his part, fence viewers may be called in and proscribe the mode of settling the dispute and compel the party refusing, to build the fence as required by law.

ADVANCE IN POTATOES. An exchange informs us that produce dealers holding large lots of potatoes are made happy by reports from various leading cities where potato speculations find favor, indicating the immediate prospect of a further advance in prices. The predictions of a rise in condition of the potato market the present months have been realized, but to what extent further advances can be carried is an open question. The reports referred to state that at Chicago many of the large pits have been frozen: that peach-blows have advanced from 60 to 75c; and that early rose were quick at 80 and 90c, according to lots; this is an advance of 10 to 15c a bushel for the week. Cincinnati was firm with only 70,000 bushels in stock, and southern ports free buyers. Baltimore reports a stock of 213,000 bushels, and Washington buyers operating freely at 90c for blues. In Baltimore they were clearing up three parts of cargoes by the Lizzie Caswell, the Annie Merric and the Holmes, with the Hattie Burns to arrive. The Landseer for that port had put into New York and there sold clean. In Philadelphia there was the Ingraham, 8000 bushels. and W. L. Smith, 4400 bushels the only cargoes in the market: and blues had advanced from 90 cents to $1. The only vessels due there are the W. D. Hopkins with blues and schooner Ranger with early rose. New York reports a stiff market at $2 25 for blues,$2 75 for Jacksons and $3 25 per bbl., for early rose; the operations of five Philadelphia buyers in that market on Monday induced a number of holders to stand out for 25 cents per barrel further advance. In Boston the stock has not materially changed. The only cargo there is the Mary Jane, and that is rather more on storage than in the market. Maine, New Hampshire and Rhode Island dealers are buying a little more freely, and the advance of 5 cents secured this week holds strong. One of the strong inducements that will in the future operate on the farmers of Maine and the Provinces to make more of the potato crop, is the chance of good profits.

Heretofore oats have been as much a staple as potatoes. On Prince Edward Island it has been the great crop, the average export of oats being three million bushels. This year the Island oats have been worth only 27 cents, the great West controlling the price. In the twenty years previous the lowest point has been 36 cents, while the average has been 40 cents; with a yield of 40 bushels to the acre this returned only $16, while potatoes yielding 250 bushels to the acre at 20 cents, the average price until this year, the return is $50; but this year these Island farmers have secured about $100 to the acre. The experience of the past summer convinced dealers that the most profitable cargoes to ship are in 6000 bushels lots. In about 120 ton sail tonage, such vessels having only six inches more depth of hold and three feet more beam than 80 ton vessels carrying 3500 bushels, the potatoes spread out more, and there being three hatches on the large tonage against one on the small, better ventilation is, therefore, secured, and so less rot suffered. The champion cargo was last year. It was put into barkentine Ethel Blanch, 428 tons register, with 22,000 bushels. The hold was filled with shifting boards into eight compartments, having six inches space between each for air currents; wells were carried down into the three hatches, and booby hatches were built over the main and after hatches to secure continuous ventilaton. The triming was done with 303 crates. The vessels was loaded in thirteen days, and sailing at once arrived in London in fourteen days from the island, and when opened only 140 bushels were found to be lost by rot. The qualities shipped were blues and garnets,

ALLEGED PENSION FRAUDS. On Sunday, Captain George Prince of Bath, was arrested by a special officer of the Secret Service Bureau on a charge of defrauding the United States on fictitious pensions, affidavits and vouchers. Captain Prince took the matter very coolly and was taken to the Sagadahoc House and kept under guard until Monday morning when he was carried to Portland and taken before United States Commissioner Clifford. He pleaded not guilty and was ordered to give bonds in the sum of $10.000 for his appearance for his trial on Saturday next. Captain Prince is a man of some 55 years of age. He is connected with some of the best known and most influential families in the State. During the war he commanded Company K., 1st Maine Cavalry, and was for a long time a clerk in the Commissioner of Pensions Bureau at Washington. For some years back he has resided in Bath, where he has a wife but no children. The method, it is alleged by the government, adopted by Captain Prince to defraud was as follows: He would go through the muster rolls of a regiment until he found the name of a dead officer or soldier, who left no widow or near female relative. He would forge some female name, as the widow of deceased, then forge the name of one or more witnesses, forward the voucher to the pension agent at Concord, N. H., receive the check that was returned, forge the endorsement of the pretended widow, get the check cashed and pocket the funds. It is claimed by the government they can prove some seven or eight of these forged cases on which Capt. Prince secured $18,-000. Gen. C. P. Mattocks has been engaged as counsel for Capt. Prince.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE STATE COLLEGE. Much has been said of late in our State papers in regard to the large sums paid to our State educational and other institutions, and among them, and more especially to the State College at Orono. Some journals persist in saying that this institution has received since its establishment, $208,718.00; which is not the case. The $28,000 voted in 1869, was *not drawn* from the State Treasury—see Resolves of 1870, chapter 170—and this was expressly stated on the certified copies of expenditures sent to certain State papers, from the office of the Secretary of State; notwithstanding it was entirely ignored in the published statement. The college has had but $180,718, instead of $208,718 as is currently reported. In all fairness, public journals which have made this erroneous statement should now make the correction.

MR. JOHN F. ANDERSON, of Portland, favored us with a call last week. We are always delighted to see Mr. Anderson, and we wish Maine had more men like him; he has courtly manners, generous impulses, a cultivated mind, a high sense of honor, and possesses true nobility of character. Although much of his time is occupied in attending to his duties as one of the Railroad Commissioners of the State, he still finds opportunity to cultivate his farm at Windham, and takes true delight in being classed with the practical farmers of Maine.

REUNION OF THE NINETEENTH MAINE. We have received a copy of a neat pamphlet of 144 closely printed pages, containing a large amount of interesting matter and giving a brief notice of every member of the regiment. The edition is small, and in the disposal of copies preference is given to comrades. Copies will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of fifty cents, by Chas. E. Nash, Augusta, Me. Copies can also be had of W. H. Fogler, Belfast, or J. W. Spaulding, Richmond.

☞The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, after the organization in Augusta, Me., was held in their office in the city of Boston, at 78 State Street, on the ninth day of October, 1849.

OUR LEGISLATURE. On Thursday of last week in the Senate the Insolvency law was referred to a special committee. Hon. Wm. Grindle, Senator from Hancock, was excused from further attendance on account of sickness. The delegations from Cumberland and Androscoggin counties were directed to take into consideration the reduction of salaries of county officers in those counties. A bill was presented repealing chapter 232 of the public laws of 1874 relative to taxes. Petitions were presented against abolishing the office of Insurance Commissioner. A report was made reducing the salaries of certain county officers in Penobscot, the Judge of Probate to $600, Register to $800, &c.

In the House a petition was presented to abolish the Common Council of the city of Calais; a petition for the protection of the shore fisheries; to make it obligatory upon the towns to keep their highways in better condition so that suits for damages shall not be so frequent; to change the law in relation to the marriage of paupers; to change the game law asking that close time for plover should not be later than August 15; of the St. Elizabeth's Orphan Asylum of Portland for State aid in support of the children of soldiers; to re-establish the Common Council of the city of Augusta; resolve in favor of the Maine General Hospital asking for an appropriation for $5000; to amend section 11 of chapter 75 of the laws of 1878 in relation to the catching of smelts, fixing close time from the 20th of April to the 1st of November; a remonstrance against granting a charter to build a bridge across Salmon Falls river. Bills presented—An act additional of Free High School act that no school shall be considered a Free High School whose teacher has not received a collegiate education or its equivalent. An act to amend sec. 2 of chap. 62 of the laws of 1822, and to prevent bribery of officers intrusted with the enforcement of the law; act to amend chap. 75 of the Public Laws of 1878, relating to the protection of fisheries, fixing close time; an act to amend chap. 218 of the Public Laws of 1877, relating to savings banks, that accumulations of dividends shall pay interest. An act to regulate the building of fish weirs on the Penobscot bay or river —that no person shall construct a weir in a depth of water exceeding 24 feet at medium low tide. An act that cider, native wine, ale, porter, lager beer and other malt liquors, when pure and unadulterated, shall not be considered intoxicating liquors within the meaning of the laws of the State. An act providing that whoever commits adultery shall be punished by imprisonment not more that five years, or by fine not exceeding $1000, and when any one of the parties married, is legally divorced, and afterward shall cohabit, each shall be deemed guilty of adultery; act relating to the enforcement of judgments ought not to pass was reported; to amend chapter 93, laws of 1876, relating to assignment of wages; an order was presented to inquire into the expediency of repealing sections two and three, chapter 118 revised statutes, defining the degrees of crime of murder. Order looking to the repeal of the law relating to the employment of detectives. The order was passed that committees visit the several State institutions which they represent.

Governor Garcelon made the following appointments of committees of his Council:

On Warrents—Messrs. Brown, Fogg and Chase.

On Accounts—Messrs. Foster, Brown and Parker.

On State Prisons and Pardons—Messrs. Chase, Fogg and Moody.

On Election Returns—Messrs. Moody, Fogg and Chase.

On Taxation and Expenditures—Messrs. Foster, Parker and Munroe.

On Public Lands and Buildings—Messrs. Parker, Fogg and Brown.

On State Beneficiaries and Pensions—Messrs. Brown, Munroe and Chase.

On Reform School—Messrs. Chase, Moody and Brown.

On Insane Hospital—Messrs. Munroe, Parker and Foster.

On Public Instruction—Messrs. Fogg, Foster and Brown.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Parker, Moody and Munroe.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Fogg, Monroe and Foster.

On Library—Messrs. Munroe, Parker and Moody.

On Pay Roll—Messrs. Moody, Foster and Chase.

Visiting Committee to Insane Hospital—Messrs. Parker, Foster, and Mrs. G. W. Quinby.

Visiting Committee to State Prison—Mr. Munroe.

The following officers were announced as the Staff of the Governor and Commander-in-chief: Brigadier General, Samuel D. Leavitt, Adjutant General, Acting Quartermaster and Paymaster General. Brigadier General, Charles W. Roberts, Inspector General, Colonel George Carey, Assistant Surgeon General, Colonel Benj. F. Smith, Assistant Judge Advocate General. Col. John T. Lynch, Assistant Adjutant General. Lieut. Colonels Charles H. Osgood, Elbridge Gerry, Jr., W. R. G. Estes and Charles B. Morton, Aides-de-Camp. Maj. S. Clifford Belcher, Military Secretary.

On Friday in the Senate an act was presented to amend chapter 50, section 12, of the public laws of 1878, for the protection of game and birds, striking out the words "or plover" in the third line of the section; an act to amend chapter 75, section 14, laws of 1878, to regulate and protect fisheries, providing for a penalty for using artificial fish as well as flies. All matters pertaining to a reduction of salaries in several counties were referred to the county delegations. A bill was presented to repeal chap. 140, public laws of 1876,relating to lien,and providing that statute liens shall not be enforced until the person before furnishing the labor and material gave notice to the owner of his intention to claim the lien.

Passed to be Engrossed—An act to enable the trustees of Magdalen Cemetery Corporation to convey real estate; a resolve appropriating $2500 to reimburse the towns for the support of the insane State paupers.

House—Petitions were presented for the protection of the shore fisheries. A bill was presented to authorize the taking of depositions in short hand; to prevent over-insurance, so as not to insure more than three-fourths of the actual cost value of farm buildings. An order was presented that an inquiry be made into the expediency of changing the laws in regard to interest on indorsements; to so change the law that a prisoner under indictment for murder may peremptorily challenge ten jurors; an order requesting information concerning the number and condition of insane persons in the various towns and cities in the State; to ascertain what further property, if any, shall be exempt from attachment and execution; to inquire as to the present practice of double taxation of real estate subject to mortgage. Passed to be Engrossed—An act to enable the trustees of Magdalen Cemetery Corporation to convey real estate.

The following is the Druggists Bill, in full, presented by Mr. Dana of Portland, which is now before the Temperance Committee. It is believed that the Committee will report the bill, and recommend its passage.

AN ACT to amend section five, chapter two hundred and four of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows:

SECTION 1. Section five of chapter two hundred and four, of the public laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven is hereby amended by striking out all after the word "utility," in the fourth line, and inserting in place thereof, the words, "including spirituous liquors, which they shall have the right to keep and to hold for the purpose of compounding medicines, provided that nothing herein contained shall be so constructed as to authorize the sale of intoxicating liquors, except compounding as aforesaid;" so that said section, as amended, shall read as follows:

SECTION 5. Apothecaries registered as herein provided shall have the right to keep, under such restrictions as the Legislature may impose, all medicines and poisons authorized by the United States Dispensatory and Pharmacopœia, as of recognized medicinal utility, including spirituous liquors, which they shall have the right to keep and for the purpose of compounding medicines, provided that nothing herein contained shall be so constructed as to authorize the sale of intoxicating liquors, except compounded as aforesaid.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect when approved.

Hon. Wm. Grindle, one of the Senators from Hancock county, was compelled to leave for home Friday. He was accompanied by C. C. Homer of Bucksport, and J. W. Higgins of Hampden, of the House.

On Saturday the Senate was not in session. In the House the following petitions were presented:

Of the officers of the children's home in Bangor, asking that one-half of the expense of supporting soldier's children in said home be borne by the State. For the protectionof shore fisheries. The following remonstrances were presented: Against the annexation of Washington plantation to Wilton. For the establishment of a school for deaf and dumb. The following bills were presented:

To incorporate the Presque Isle and Maysville Railroad Company, to construct and operate a railroad on the narrow gauge principle, from the point where the Aroostook river railroad now terminates, in the town of Caribou, to Presque Isle, a distance of 16 miles.

To protect and secure the right of creditors against copartnership firms and companies, so that when any change is made in partnership it shall be made a matter of public record.

To abolish imprisonment for debt, so that no person shall be arrested and imprisoned unless he is to leave the State and take with him his property.

The Secretary of State sent a communication to the House reporting that the expense of the deaf and dumb to the State since 1875 is $216,855.11, for the blind $208,-251.53.

The following orders of inquiry were passed:

Whether the constitution can be changed so as to do away with the Executive Council, and an auditor to be chosen by the people substituted.

To ascertain if the office of Attorney-General can be abolished.

To suspend the operation of the sinking fund. To issue State bonds at 4 per cent. The Secretary of the State reported the statement of money expended for the State Agricultural college since 1867. The total amount is 208,778.00. The order in regard to visiting committees was reconsidered and sub-committees of three from each committee instructed to visit the institutions and report in writing. Adjourned to Monday afternoon at 4 15.

Monday in the Senate a communication was received from the Secretary of State transmitting the number, age and sex of idiotic persons within the limits of the State. An order was presented that the law be changed to admit children into the industrial school at the age of 7 instead of 10. The petition of Jas. Dunning and others of Bangor to incorporate a State bank; petition to enable women to vote in school districts affairs; memorial presented of the Maine State Educational Association, asking for county board of examiners for teachers; petition asking for biennial sessions; order instructing the Cumberland county delegation to inquire if any courts can be dispensed with. In the House. Petitions Presented—Of the trustees of the A. & W. Sprague, asking to be relieved from building a lock through Kennebec dam; several petitions in favor of woman suffrage; memorial in favor of females confined in prisons; a large number of petitions for a law for the better protection of surgeons; of the Union Water Power Co., and the Bates Manufacturing Co., asking for a change in their charters. A communication was received from the superintendent of schools giving the population of cities and towns on which school statistics are based. Passed to be engrossed—Act authorizing the Androscoggin Co., to fund its floating debt in a loan of $40,000.

Attorney General Emery's report was received. From it we learn that during the past year there have been in the State three trials for murder, besides several for manslaughter. Mr. Emery thinks there is no reason to return to the death penalty, as its abolition renders more certain conviction for crime. He regards statistics gathered from a limited field as of little value and prove but little. During the three years since the abolition of the death penalty there have been five convictions in cases heretofore capital. During the years 1873-4-5 just prior to the abolition of the death penalty, there were four convictions. In 1868, under the death penalty, there were six capital trials and three convictions and deaths. He speaks strongly of the evils of expert testimony. One hundred and nine sentences to county jails have been imposed during the year. The sum of $57,482.60 have been paid for the support of prisoners in county jails, without counting Aroostook or Piscataquis.

In the Senate on Tuesday a memorial was presented that the Insurance department of the State be retained in its present condition. The following petitions were presented: For the removal of remains in abandoned cemeteries. Of the selectmen of Sidney and others for permission to land merchandise, &c., at the Maine Central depot across the Kennebec river without liability to damage. An act was presented to amend chapter 185 of the public laws of 1877, relating to life insurance, by adding to the first section, "But any such company may issue to a resident of any other State or country a policy conforming to the laws of such State or country, and not subject to the provisions of this act." The order of the House that sub-committees of three visit the State institutions, was ruled out of order. An order was presented that the finance committee enquire in regard to transferring the money heretofore derived from the mill tax for schools into the State treasury for the liquidation of the State debt. A report was received from the Franklin county delegation that reduction of compensation of offices of Franklin county be as follows: County commissioners to $2 per day eight cents per mile travel. Judge of Probate and County Attorney as now provided by law. Register of Probate reduced from $500 to $400.

In the House a resolve was introduced to see if the Governor and Council cannot, without detriment to the institution, change the course of study in the State Agricultural College. An order of inquiry was passed whether some further law should not be enacted to protect public meetings. The following orders were presented: That felony where deadly weapons are used are punishable by imprisonment for life. To make parties liable for language used. Of inquriry in regard to uniform rules to establish proceedings in equity. To inquire into the abolition of the office of State reporter of decisions. To provide additional penalties against parties engaged in the illegal transportation of liquor.

On Wednesday in the Senate, the joint special committee on Civil Service Reform, made a partial report, which was signed by every member of the committee accompanied by a bill entitled "An act fixing the salaries of certain public offices." We give the figures, showing the present salary and the proposed salary, after the cut-down is made:

	Present Salary.	Proposed Salary.
Governor,	$2500	$2000
Secretary of State,	1500	1200
Dep. Sec'y of State,	1500	1200
One clerk (formerly 2),	2500	1000
State Treasurer,	2000	1600
Two clerks (formerly 3),	3600	2400
Supreme Judges,	2500	2000
Sec'y of Senate,	1000	600
Ass't Sec'y of Senate,	348	300
Clerk of House,	750	600
Ass't Clerk of House,	400	300
Messenger—Senate & House,	250	150
Pages— " "	285	75
R. R. Commissioner,	1000	500
Bank Examiner and Insurance Com., the two offices to be consolid't'd	fees,	2000
Adjutant General,	1500	900
One clerk for same, 2 before,	1600	500
Supt. Pub. Buildings,	1000	600
Two Night Watchmen,	1600	1000
Supt. Insane Hospital

The Markets.

Brighton Cattle Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23.

Amount of stock at market—Cattle 3366; Sheep and Lambs 2609; Swine 13 345; number Western Cattle 2692; Eastern Cattle 191; Milch Cows and Northern Cattle 180.

Prices of Beef Cattle per 100 lbs, live weight—Extra quality $5 50@5 62½; first quality 5 25@5 87½; second quality 4 75@5 12½; third quality 3 62½@4 12½; poorest grade of coarse oxen, bulls, etc., $2@3 25.

Brighton Hides, 6½c per lb.; Brighton Tallow 5½c per lb. Country Hide 5@6c per lb., Country Tallow 4@5c per lb Calf Skins 10c per lb.; Sheep Lamb Skins 75@1c each.

There have been more Cattle brought into market for the past week than for several weeks past from the West. The quality of the Western cattle has been better than that in one week ago, and prices not so good as those of a week ago. The quality of the Western Cattle has been better than that in one week ago, and prices have fallen off ½@¾c per lb. There is still a demand for Cattle for shipping.

The trade for Beef Cattle has improved somewhat over that of one week ago. The quality of the Beef Cattle offered on the markets for sale was better than that of one week ago, and the trade opened actively at an advance in the prices equal to ½c per lb. There were several very nice lots of Cattle which sold at 5¼@5½c per lb live weight. A few good Cattle from Maine sold quick at prices ranging from 4¾@5c per lb. L. W.

Milch Cows—Extra, $50@70; ordinary $20@40 per head. Most of the cows offered in market for sale are of a common grade. Trade for common grades has been dull of late. Good cows usually sell well at fair prices.

Working Oxen—For the week there has been a larger supply of working oxen in market than the trade required and sales were slow. We quote sales of 1 pr. 6ft 6in, for $212; 2 pr girth 6ft 8in $80; 1 pr girth 6ft 10in, L. W. 2700 lbs, $95; 1 pr girth 7ft 4in, L. W. 2200, $115

Store Cattle—Yearlings, $8@15; 2 year olds, $15@27; 3 year olds, $23@35 per head. There was large supply of store cattle offered in market for sale, most the small Cattle being bought to slaughter.

Sheep and Lambs—There were but a few Sheep and Lambs from the West during the past week, most of those in market having been brought from Maine and consigned to butchers to kill and slaughter at a commission. The trade for Northern sheep and Lambs was not quite so active as that of one week ago.

Swine—Fat Hogs; prices 3¼@3¾c per lb live weight.

Boston Market.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. Flour firm Sales at $3@3 25 for western superfine; common extras $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin extras $4@4 50; Minnesota $4 25@5 50; Ohio and Michigan $4 75@5 25; Illinois and Indiana $5@5 75; St Louis ord. Patent spring wheats; Wisconsin and Minnesota, 6 00@8 per bbl; patent winter wheats at $6@7 50. Corn is firm; sales 50@52c; old Corn 60@63c per bush; No 2 mixed 45@46c per bush Oats firm; No 1 and extra White 36@38c; No 2 white at 34@36c; and No 3 white and No 2 mixed at 33@3 c per bush. In Rye the sales have been at 80@83c per bush. Shorts are dull at $18@19; Fine Feed at 15 50@16 00; and Middlings at 16@17 per ton.

PROVISIONS The sales of Pork have been at $8 25@8 50 for prime; 9 50@10 for mess; and 10 00@12 50 per bbl for clear and extra clear as to quality. Beef remains the same and has been in steady demand. The sales have been at 9 50@10 50 per bbl for mess and extra mess; and 10 50@11 50 per bbl for family. Lard is firm. Sales at 6¾@7c per lb for tierces and Western, including steam and kettle rendered. In Smoked Hams the sales have been at 7@8c for city and Western. Dressed Hogs have been quiet. But few arrivals from the West as yet, and sales at 4¾@5c for Western and 4¾ for city dressed.

PRODUCE. Eggs have been in moderate demand, with sales of Eastern at 24@25c and 24@26c and Western at 22@24c per doz; Potatoes are quite firm. The sales of Eastern Rose have been at 90@1 05. Northern Rose and Proulics at 90@95c Jacksons and Peerless at 85@90c. Onions are scarce and prices are higher. The sales have been at 3@3 50 per bbl. There is rather more doing in White Beans. The sales have been at 1 90@1 95 for Pea and 1 80@1 90 for Red. Kidneys are scarce and sell at 2 00@2 10 per bush.

HAY. There is no change to notice in Hay. Choice quality is scarce and wanted, but there is an abundant supply of low and medium grades. The sales have been at 16@17 for choice, and 13@15 for low and medium. In Rye Straw the sales have been at 11@12 per ton.

Wool Market.

Boston, Jan. 22.

WOOL. The movements in Wool have been important the past week. Manufacturers feel that prices will be no higher and purchased only for immediate wants. The transactions include 60,000 lbs Ohio and Penn. fleeces, common X, XX and No. 1 at 31@33c per lb; 85,000 lbs Wis. and Mich fleeces at 31 @35 for X and No. 1; 75,000 lbs combing and delaine fleeces at 33@34c for washed, and 22@23c for unwashed; 100,000 lbs Eastern and Valley Oregon at 19@20c; 70,000 lbs Medium at 29@30c; 30,000 lbs New York and other fleeces at 29@30c; 150,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable ecces, including Texas and Territory Wools, at 16@28c; 375,000 lbs California at 18@37c for spring and 11@23c for fall; 75,000 lbs super and X pulled at 31@36c per lb, including choice Eastern and Maine super, at 33@34c; and 40,000 s ndries at from 18@36 per lb as to quality. There is more inquiry for Carpet Wools and a better feeling prevails. The imports at Boston for the week have been 1,500,000 lbs unwashed and merchantable ecces, including Texas and Territory Wools, at 16@28c; 375,000 lbs California at 18@37c for spring and 11@23c for fall; 75,000 lbs super and X pulled at 31@36c per lb, including choice Eastern and Maine super, at 33@34c; and 40,000 s ndries at from 18@36 per lb as to quality. There is more inquiry for Carpet Wools and a better feeling prevails. The imports at Boston for the week have been 1,500,000 lbs unwashed and merchantable ecces, including Texas and Territory Wools, at 16@28c; 375,000 lbs California at 18@37c for spring and 11@23c for fall; 75,000 lbs super and X pulled at 31@36c per lb, including choice Eastern and Maine super, at 33@34c; and 40,000 s ndries at from 18@36 per lb as to quality. There is more inquiry for Carpet Wools and a better feeling prevails. The imports at Donskoi so far have had to pay the old duty.

New York Dairy Market.

New York City, Jan. 20

BUTTER.—The receipts of butter for the week were 29,915 packages, and the exports 8,364 packages. Indications were, common to fair 14@16c; fine June make 18@19c; fine western creamery 23@30c.

CHEESE.—Of cheese the receipts were 1,942 boxes and the exports 62,930 boxes. The quotations were September make, 9@9½c; State factory, good to prime, 8@9c; skimmed 2@5c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.

Hogs—receipts 33,000 head; shipments 4,800 head; market brisk; choice heavy at 2 80@3 00; light a 2 30@2 65; mixed packing at 2 30@2 70.

Cattle—receipts 2 100 head; shipments 1,200 head; prime heavy scarce and in fair demand at 4 30@5 00; medium to good shipping slow at 4 00@4 00; stockers dull at 2 30@3 00; butchers dull, weak and lower Cows at 2 00@3 00; Steers at 2 40@3 50; Bull at 2 00@3 50

Sheep—no receipts; shipments 1200 head; market steady at 3 00@3 30

Gold and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan 22.

Money was loaned at 2@3 per cent. on call.
Gold opened at 100 and closed at 100.

United States Sixes (coupons), 1881,		102½
" " " 1867,		102½
" " " 1868,		105
" " New 5's,		106½
" " 10-40's (coupons),		108½
" " Currency 6's,		120½

Augusta City Market.

WEDNESDAY, Jan 22,

APPLES—Dried Is 6c evaporated, 15@20c.
BEANS—Pea beans $1 75 Yellow Eyes $1 75.
BUTTER—Good butter sells for 15@20c.
EGGS—22@25c per doz.
CHEESE—New Factory made 9@9½c.
FLOUR—$6 00@9 00 ₩ bbl.
GRAIN—Corn 57@60c; oats 35@40c.
HAY—Very plenty in market and sales the past week at 12@19.
HONEY—Choice Aroostook honey 25@30c per box.
HIDES AND SKINS—Hides 6c; calf skins 10@10—c; lamb skins 50@30c; deacons 25c; shearlings 10@15c.
LIME AND CEMENT—90c per cask for lime, $1 75 for cement.
NATIVE CRANBERRIES—2 00 per bush.
MEAL—Corn 55@56c; rye $1 00.
POTATOES—potatoes 65 @ 85c. per bush.
PROVISIONS—Clear salt pork 6@6c; round hogs 5@6c; beef per side 4@8c; ham 7@9; fowls 8@9c; spring lambs 7@8c; spring chickens 10@15.
POULTRY—$1 10 per hundred pounds.
WOOL—Washed 30c; unwashed 23c.
WOOD—Soft mill wood $1 75@2 25 per cord delivered in the city.
COAL—Stove and Egg—$5.75@6 50

Portland Market.

THURSDAY, Jan. 23.

APPLES—$1 00@1 50 per bbl. Dried 5@8c per lb.
BUTTER—20@23c for family; store, 10@15c per lb.
BEANS—Pea $1 50@1 75; yellow eyes $1 75@1 87½.
CHEESE—Maine and Vermont Factory 9@9c.
FISH—Large shore $5 50@4 00; large bank $3 12½@3 37½; small $2 75@2 50; pollock $1 75@2 00; haddock $1 75@1 80; herring 3 50@4 50 per bbl; scaled 20@25c per box; mackerel per bbl—bay No. 2 to No. 1, $7 00@14 00; shore No. 1, 2 and 3 $ 25@30 00.
FLOUR—Superfine $5 50@4 00; spring X and XX $4 50@5 75; Michigan winter X and XX $4 50@5 50; patent spring wheat, 7 50@8 50; St. Louis X and XX to best $4 75@6 25.
GRAIN—Corn 48@52c; bag lots 53@55c per bush; oats 37@37½; fine feed @34@34 00 per ton; shorts 20 00 ₩ ton.
HAY—Loose $10@13 per ton; pressed $10 00@13 00; straw $7@9 per ton.
LARD—Per tierce 6¼@6¾c per lb; per keg 6¼@6¾; pail 8@9.
PLASTER—White per ton $3.00; Blue 2 75; ground in bbls $3 00@3 00; calcined in bbs $2 75@3 00.
PRODUCE.—Beef side 6@8c; veal none, mutton 6@8c; chickens 15@12c; turkeys 14@16c; eggs 20@22c; potatoes 80@75c per bush.
PROVISIONS—Chicago extra beef 10 50@12 00; pork backs $12 00@12 50; clear $11 00@11 50; mess $10 00@11 50 hams 10@10 per lb; round hogs 4½@5c.

Bangor Produce Market.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

BEANS—Yellow eyes $1 50@1 25 per bush; pea $1 25@1 00
BUTTER—12@18c per lb.
EGGS—20@22per doz.
HAY—$8@11 per ton; pressed 10@13.
GRAIN—Oats 30@c 33per bush; corn 50@55c.
POTATOES—Potatoes are selling at 50@75 per bush.
PROVISIONS—Pork 11 50@1 00 per bbl; round hog 5@7c per lb; fresh beef per side 5@8c; lamb 6@8 mutton 7@8c.
HIDES AND SKINS—Lamb skins 75@75c each; hides 4@5c per lb; veal skin 10@12c per lb.
WOOL—Fleece wool 20@28c per lb.

THE U. S. SIGNAL SERVICE.

Gradually, the wild and ungovernable forces of nature are, through science, made of use to man. Following in the wake of the ingenious inventions for the use of steam and electricity, comes the organization of the U. S. Signal Service. Is it not wonderful that a system could be originated and perfected whereby an operator can accurately predict the weather of a distant locality? And yet experience proves our "storm signals" to be reliable. Equally great are the advances made in the science of medicine. Step by step, uncertainties and doubts have yielded to absolute certainty. The discoveries of Harvy and Jumer have been succeeded by the Golden Medical Discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce. No longer need people despair because some physician has pronounced the lungs unsound. Hundreds of testimonials are on file in the office of Dr. Pierce from those who had abandoned all hope, and been given up to die by physicians and friends. Incipient consumption, bronchitis, and scrofulous tumors, speedily, surely, and permanently, yield to the healing influences of the Discovery. If the bowels be constipated, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. For full particulars, see Pierce's Memorandum Book, given away by all druggists.

GOOD FOR BABIES. We are pleased to say that our baby was permantly cured of serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength. The Parents, University Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

CHEW JACKSON'S BEST SWEET NAVY TOBACCO. 52t6.

Congressional Summary.

Forty-Fifth Congress.
SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.

HOUSE. The House had under consideration bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee, for the issue of certificates of deposits of the denomination of $10, bearing interests at 3 per cent. and convertible at any time into four per cent. bonds, establishing, in brief, a National Savings Bank.

Mr. Kelly of Pa., submitted an amendment to make the certificates convertible, with accrued interest after six months, into lawful money, and at any time into four per cent. bonds.

Mr. Wood said that the bill would afford the poorer classes an opportunity of investing their poorer earnings where they would be safe and secure, and not subject them to the invalidity of private corporations.

Mr Banks was in favor of the general provisions of the bill, but if it went into operation its first effect would be to induce the depositors in savings banks to withdraw their deposits. This would compel the savings banks to go to their securities. They must foreclose their mortgages and would take from the remaining depositors nearly the whole of the securities now held in the savings banks.

Mr. Butler opposed the bills as a delusion and snare.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Hewitt and Phillips, against, and Messrs. Garfield, Chittenden and Townsend in support.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 117 yeas. 72 nays.

Mr. Wood, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill making U. S. notes receivable for duties on imports.

Mr. Garfield stated that he desired to offer an amendment, providing that such notes be receivable so long as they were equivalent to coin. [Cries of no, no.] He did not propose for one, to shut off the supply of coin to meet the interest of the public debt in case any calamity should happen to the country.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 16.

SENATE. Mr. Blaine, from committee on rules, reported favorably on Mr. Thurman's resolution to admit Geo. Bancroft to the privileges of the floor, and it was unanimously agreed to.

The Senate during the morning hour took up the House bill providing for the payment of arears of pensions.

Some discussion ensued, and several amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill was then passed as it came from the House—44 to 4.

The bill provides that all pensions on account of death, or wounds received, or disease contracted in the service of the U. S., during the late war of the rebellion, which has been granted or will hereafter be granted, shall commence from the date of death or discharge from the services of the U. S., for the payment of arrears of pensions, and other purposes. That the Commissioner of Pensions is directed to cause to be paid to such pensioners, or their heirs, all such arrears of pensions as the pensioner may be entitled to under this act.

That section 4717 of the revised statutes, which provides that no claim for pensions not prosecuted to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing the same, shall be admitted, without recorded evidence of the injury or disease which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim was made, provided that in a case in which the limitation prescribed by this section bars the further prosecution of claims, be and hereby is repealed.

The claimant may present through the pension office evidence that the disease or injury which resulted in the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim is made, originated in the service and in the line of duty, and if such evidence is deemed satisfactory by the officer to whom it may be submitted, he shall cause a record of the fact so proved to be made, and a copy of the same to be transmitted to the Commissioner of Pensions, and the bar to the prosecution of the claim shall thereby be removed.

No claim agent or other person, shall be entitled to receive any compensation for services, in making application for arrears of a pension.

The bill goes to the President for his signature.

FRIDAY, Jan. 17.

HOUSE. Mr. Ellsworth presented charges against the keeper of the House restaurant, in relation to selling liquors in violation of the House rules, and offered a resolution directing the committee on public building to inquire into the matter.

Referred.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

SENATE. The Senate was not in session, having adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE. The House resumed regular business—the Geneva award bill.

Mr. Hale of Maine, said the real contest is between the parties on whom unrelieved loss has fallen, by reason of the depreciation of the confederate cruisers. The majority bill was for the benefit of insurance companies. If these companies had any right to award, it was a bare technical right. If they had any perfect right, why had they not got into court instead of coming to Congress? After Congress had declared. the insurance companies had no claim in equity or law, yet they had come over again with arguments, speeches, even dogging members in their seats, hoping to weary Congress and thereby get their claim through.

Mr. McMahon spoke at length in favor of the minority report.

Mr. Butler made a speech against the claim of insurance companies, and in favor of that of war premium.

Mr. Knott closed the debate.

The House then adopted Mr. Frye's amendment excluding the claims of insurance companies unless they show in respect to their war risks, that their losses exceed their gains.

The House passed the Geneva award bill in shape of a revival and continuance of former Court of Commissioners, providing for the payment of the war premium, claims, etc., and allowing 6 per cent. and past and future judgments.

The Senate amendment to the pension appropriation bill was then concurred in.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 20.

SENATE. The Vice President submitted a communication from the Secretary of War enclosing letters of Generals Sherman, Sheridan and Terry, recommending an appropriation of $125,000 for erection of military headquarters of Fort Snelling, Minn. The Secretary concurs in the recommendation.

Referred to military committee.

Mr. Withers, from the committee on pensions, reported favorably on House bill granting a pension to the widow of General Robert Anderson.

HOUSE. Mr. Potter of New York, asked leave to offer a resolution authorizing investigation of the cipher despatches, and to have it adopted under a suspension of the rules, but Mr. Butler of Massachusetts objected on the ground that he wished to debate on the resolution, and it was agreed that Potter should report it Tuesday, after reading the journal.

The resolution recites that certain alleged telegrams in cipher have been published, indicating that attempts were made after the Presidential election in 1876, to influence, by fraudulent methods, the vote of electors, or action of canvassing officers in the States of Florida, South Carolina and Oregon. It directs the committee on investigation of election frauds to inquire into the same, and any other matter connected with such election which may be proper, and appropriates $10,000 for the purpose of defraying expenses.

TUESDAY, Jan. 21.

SENATE. The naval appropriation bill was then taken up.

Mr. Blaine wished to address the Senate on the bill but was not prepared to-day.

The bill was laid aside till We Inesday.

Mr. Blaine gave notice that he would offer the following amendments:

That a board of three naval officers be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to consider and report to the next session of the congress the number of officers, staff and warrant, needed for the navy, with 7,500 men, and that until hereafter directed by law promotion in the navy above the grade of ensign shall cease.

That the same board shall consider and report whether any of the present navy yard may be dispensed with, and whether in any other way expenses of the naval establishment may be decreased without impairing its efficiency.

That after July 1883 only such number of graduates of the naval academy in one year be entitled to appointments as midshipmen as are reported to fill vacancies, to be determined by academic board on a basis of their standing in the class, and if the number of midshipmen shall not have been previously fixed and limited by law, it shall be the duty of the secretary to so fix and limit before July 1883.

HOUSE. After unimportant proceedings, the House took up Potter's resolution to inquire into the cipher despatches, and appropriating $10,000 for expenses.

Mr. Butler continued at length his opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Hale followed in support of the resolution, and said;

"Now that the machine has been started and set in motion, let it roll on and make investigation into both sides of the question."

Mr. Butler opposed the resolution on the ground that Congress had no jurisdiction over private correspondence of any kind, and he was a private man, who held no public position. Besides, Congress should not take part in the slander of any public man, to satisfy the curiosity of anybody in the House or out of it.

The resolution was then adopted without division.

KENNEBEC COUNTY ITEMS. Samuel B. Glazier while riding from Litchfield one day last week, met with two unfortunate fellows who had attempted to walk from Lewiston to Augusta. One of them, who had frozen both feet, was necessarily left behind, to the mercy of uncharitable people, while the other was placed at his desired point of travel. ——At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the American National Bank of Hallowell, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:—Directors—P. F. Sanborn, John Graves, J. R. Bodwell, Samuel Currier, A. D. Knight, J. M. Paine, B. F. Warner; President—P. F. Sanborn; Cashier—A. D. Knight. The following officers were chosen by the Stockholders of the Northern National Bank of Hallowell. Directors:—A. Masters, J. E. Smith, Hiram Fuller, J. H. Leigh, S. C. Cox. Election of President and Cashier postponed to an adjourned meeting of the Directors.—— The three National Banks in Augusta have held their annual election of officers with the following result: Granite National Bank. Directors—Darius Alden, William Caldwell, John W. Chase, Horace H. Hamlen, James W. Bradbury; President—Darius Alden Cashier—Wm. T. Johnson. Freemans National Bank. Directors—W. F. Hallett, John Mulliken, Samuel Titcomb, M. V. B. Chase, H. M. Harlow; President—W. F. Hallet; Cashier—S. B. Glazier. First National Bank. Directors—James W. North, J. H. Williams, Thomas Lambard, Oscar Holway, D. A. Cony; President—James W. North; Cashier—Israel Boothby.——Dr. E. A. Winn of South China, has removed to the village, and has assumed the practice left by his father, lately deceased.——At the annual meeting of the Citizen's Mutual Relief Association of Hallowell, the following members were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:—President—James Atkins, Jr.; Vice President—E. W. Whitcomb; Secretary—Orlando Currier; Treasurer—S. B. Glazier; Directors—Jas. H. Leigh, Emery A. Sanborn, J. B. Thomas, John Hall, J. H. Lowell.——At the annual assembly of the Alpha Council of Royal and Select Masters, the following officers were elected and installed:—John W. Rowe, T. I. M.; James J. Jones, Dept. M.; S. W. Lane, P. C. W.; A. D. Knight, Treasurer; Orlando Currier, Secretary; E. W. Whitcomb, C. of G.; H. O. Hawes, C. of C.; Ezekiel Blake, Steward; Ira Cass, Sentinel.

Special Notices.

The Centaur Liniments are of two kinds. The White is for the human family; the Yellow is for horses, sheep, and other animals. Testimonials of the effects produced by these remarkable Preparations are wrapped around every bottle, and may be procured of any druggist, or by mail from the Office of THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 46 Dey Street, New York City. 1y19

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House New York City.* 1y8

The refractory tresses of an Ophelia, can be made supple and beautiful by using the WAX FLOSS Hair dressing. Prepared only by Caswell & Co of Boston; proprietors of Caswell & Co's SLIPPERY ELM LOZENGES, for Coughs, and Caswell's "New" ELIXIR, for the Blood; For sale by all Druggists.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar powder, made from pure Grape Cream Tartar, imported exclusively for this powder direct from the wine districts of France. An old experienced house-keeper writes that, although she is loth to pay a few pennies more for the "Royal," finds that it goes much farther and works much better than saleratus, soda, or cream of tartar.

☞ Most of the Cream of Tartar of commerce is adulterated with Alum, Terra Alba &c Doctors pronounce alum most dangerous to health; it costs but 2c. a pound, Cream of Tartar over 50c. The Royal Baking Powder is recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New York; Dr. S. Dana Hayes, Boston. Sold only in cans All Grocers

☞ Baking Powder should never be sold in paper packages, as it becomes a stale and deteriorates upon exposure to the atmosphere.

1y26

Married.

In Bangor, Jan 11, Chas W Jenkins to Mary M Henry,
In Barronsfield N S Jan 7, Gilbert Seaman to Amelia Baker
In Bath Jan 14, Dr Jas G Carroll of Sassafras, Md, to Emma J Donnell; 10, Orvil C Todd to Carrie Card; Jan 11, Lewis E Genthner to Lena A Oliver.
In Belfast Jan 13, E H Colby to Ada Miller.
In Bluehill Jan 1, Benj. E Fowler to Mary L Johnson.
In Boothbay Jan 12, John H Welsh to Mrs Cordelia R Pinkham.
In Boston Jan 7, Calvin S Evans of Portland to Sarah C Littlefield; 9, Harry R Cushing, of Waltham Mass, to Harriet W Hatch of Wiscasset; 1, Seth C Burnham to May Wellman both of Farmington.
In Brunswick Jan 4, I W Tedford of Topsham to Rebecca M Lunt; 5, John A Thomas to Delphina P Stover both of Harpswell.
In Charleston Dec 14, E K Wingate of Corinth to Mrs Mary E Hebberd.
In Cherryfield Jan 1, Edward S Nash to Ella S Look.
In Clifton Jan 4, Geo H Abbott to Laura E Davis both of Eddington.
In Dennysville Jan 9, Fred S Campbell to Cassie M Low both of Pembroke.
In Eastport Dec 29, J W Beaney of Deer Island to Helen P Hamilton of Yarmouth N S; 31 E Bridges to Theresa A Gaffney.
In Easton Jan 2, Frank F DeLaite to Lizzie T Parsons.
In Ellsworth Jan 11, Newman Hutchings to Mary L Sprague of Surrebec; 14, Henry C Forsaith to Sarah L Joy; 12, Gershom Tobey of Fairfield to Annette Valentire of Norridgewock.
In Fairfield Jan 1, Chas. L Tobey to Helen S Taylor.
In Farmington Geo W True of Madrid to Francena Whittemore of Temple.
In Forest City Dec 24, Henry W Budden to Clara E Patterson of N B
In Fort Kent Jan 9, Dana W Fellows M D, of Portland to Mary L Niles of Fort Kent.
In Frankfort Jan 1, Frank A Doty to Mattie J Kingsbury both of Winterport.
In Garland Jan 8, Preston D Hurd to Julia M Butters both of Exeter.
In Gouldsboro Jan 12, Jas C Purriti to Ellen P Hodgkins of Lamoine
In Gray Jan 2, S M Cummings to Miss Emogene Swan
In Greenbush Jan 13, Chas E Hodgkins to Sarah J Frye.
In Hope Jan 1, Ansel Keen of Appleton to Victoria Noyes; Ded 28, Joseph Fullerion of Union to Rosella Howard.
In Stonington Jan 7, Varnez Pearce to Myra Hussey; Frederick A Powers to Mary Hussey; 8, Chas Perrey to Effie C Henderson both of Litt eton.
In Jonesboro Jan 8, S L Ryder to Helen E Coombs
In Kingman Dec 31, Warren W Beatham to Phene A Kimball of Molunkus
In Lamoine Dec 27, Benjamin F Fogg Jr, to Nettie C White of Boston Mass.
In Levant Dec 25, Geo H Corson to Emma A Annis of Hermon.
In Lewiston Jan 13, John H Richardson to Persis H Chaonan; 14, John W Rounds of Westbrook to Augusta N Horne; 6 Herbert F Curtis to Fannie J Howard both of Auburn.
In Lincolnville Ctr. Jan 1, C A Frohock to Ada I Collamer.
In Livermore Jan 10, Eugene S Holman to Orden Holman both of Dixfield.
In Manchester N H Fay Carleton of Colebrook N H, to Sarah E Hodgdon of Acton.
In Medford Mass Jan 12, H W Dorr to Florence I Folsom of Cooper's Mills.
In Milo Jan 11, Jas F Pickering to Mrs Nancy Hanscom both of Lincoln.
In Morrill Jan 7, Addison Brown to Ella E Leavitt both of Belfast.
In Naples Jan 12, Winfield T Leavitt to Jennie A Crockett.
In Norridgewock Dec 25, Samuel M Walker to Jennie E Wheeler.
In N Sedgwick Jan 8, A J Grindle to Addie F Marks both of Bluehill.
In Norway Jan 5, Henry Bee to Ella Sands.
In Orland Jan 7, Capt Alfred E Smith of Bucksport to Hattie F Cross.
In Orrington Jan 15, Preston W Wood to Elsie J Batchelder.
In Pugwash N S Jan 1, Zenas Diwock of Tatamagouche to Carrie Hussie of Pugwash.
In Robinson Jan 1, Hayden McAlister to Mary A Vose.
In Rockland Jan 14, Joseph H Carl to Lois A Freethey.
In Skowhegan Jan 12, Isaac Heath Jr to Mrs Lois Dodge both of Waterville.
In So Lubec Jan 5, H J Davis to Ella M Allen.
In So. Norridgewock Jan 11, Elwen A Lowe of Mercer to Almis H Harlow of Smithfield.
In Stetson Dec 21, Adelbert B Jordan formerly of Ellsworth to Lizzie A Wiggin.
In Union Jan 12, G B Thompson to Elista A Wentworth of Appleton.
In Vinalhaven Jan 9, Geo W Young to Carrie Dunbar; 9, Reuben L Shaw to Addie V Young.
In Vineyard Grove Mass, Dec 26, J A Sherman of Liberty to Ella C Dagget of Edgartown Mass
In Waltham Mass, Jan 1, Albert Fifield of Peabody Mass to Mary E Swan of Fryeburg Me.
In Waterville Jan 10, Frank R Fish to Estelle E Gifford; 15, Elmer F Hammond to Emm French of Fairfield
In Winter Harbor Jan 12, Chas M Sargent to Letitia A Pendlton,
In Winthrop Jan 15, Alfred A Small of Belfast to Ella A White.

Died.

In this city, Jan 18, Mrs Annie Scanlan aged 35 years.
In Alna Jan 11, John Peaslee.
In Arrowsic Jan 16 Baldwin F Snipe aged 45 yrs.
In Auburn, Jan 12, Mrs Betsey Loihrop of Leeds aged 84½ yrs; 10, Mrs Ann M Foss aged 54 yrs.
In Bangor Jan 11, J M Winchester aged 58½ yrs; 13, Ada F Rollins of Milo aged 40 yrs; 16, Rose A Pickard 25½ yrs.
In Bath Jan 14, Mrs Martha S Sadler aged 19 yrs; Mrs Paulina S Brookings, aged 56 yrs.
In Belfast Jan 3, Almira Bishop of Union aged 69; 7, Walter R Colby aged 5 mos; 5, Mrs Nancy L Doe aged 73 yrs; Dec 26, Eben Richardson of Castine, aged 48 yrs; Robert Brier aged 65½ yrs; 25, Simon Watson aged 91½ yrs.
In Benton Jan 4, Amos Roundy aged 88 years
In Biddeford Jan 3, John Foote aged 71 yrs; 4, Mrs Phebe Tarbox aged 76½ yrs.
In Boston Jan 8, Susan Upham late of Castine.
In Brewer Jan 12, Mrs Jane A Sargeant aged 52.
In Bridgton Jan 14, Lydia Chase aged 80½ yrs.
In Brunswick Jan 14, Mary Estabrook, aged 80 yrs; Jan 2, Thos. Mason aged 71 yrs.
In Cape Elizabeth Jan 13, Mrs Abigail S Barrell aged 83½ years.
In Charlottetown, P E I Jan 10, Vernon Hamilton Bridges aged 4 mos.
At Chebeague Island Jan 11, Thos D Rose aged 31 yrs.
In Chelsea Mass Jan 9, Mrs Mary A McIntire ag'd 80 yrs.
In Cherryfield Jan 8, Mrs Lucretia Wilson aged 24
In Clinton Jan 4, Frederick T Baxley agen 81 yrs.
In Corinna Jan 7, Nathaniel S Hill aged 65½ yrs.
In Crapand P E I, Mrs Frances Nelson aged 56 yrs.
In Cumberland Mills Jan 15, Benj. Whitehouse aged 64 yrs.
In E. Machias Jan 8, Barbara Frye aged 27 yrs.
In Ellsworth Jan 9, Mrs Lucy S DeMeyer agek 83
In Foxboro Mass Jan 16, Mrs Susan P Faught aged 32½ yrs; Mrs Abby J Green of Winslow.
In Foxcroft Jan 9, Mrs Jennie S Davee aged 33½ yrs; 5, Mrs Elizabeth Donaldson aged 58½ years.
In Freeport Jan 10, Sarah Lapham aged 84 yrs.
In Fryeburg Jan 10, Edward Shirley aged 79 yrs.
In Gardiner Jan 4, Wm C Dill aged 68 yrs aged 83 yrs.
In Halifax N S, Jan 11, Harriet C White of Amherst.
In Hallowell Jan 11, John Quinn aged 21 yrs; 12, Geo H White aged 44 yrs.
In Hancock Dec 16 Hervy E aged 6½ yrs; 19 Howard D aged 4 yrs, children of L H Springer.
In Harpswell Jan 5, Mrs Margaret Thomas aged 83 years.
In Hope, Jan 11, Mary S Norton aged 4 years.
In Kennebunk Jan 15, Mrs Mary E Bryant aged 79
In Lewiston Jan 9, Mrs Almira W Furlong aged 74½ yrs.
In Lincolnville Nov 9, 1878, Mrs Mary Frohock aged 87 yrs; Jan 9, Carrie M Frohock aged 26½ yrs.
In Lovell Dec 29, Wm Keniston.
In Lot 48 P E I, Jan 5, Michael Thomas aged 18.
In Madison Jan 8 Mabel Rowe aged 4½ yrs
In Manchester N H Dec 27. Laura V. Manchester formerly of Rockland aged 9½ yrs; Jan 6, Thos L Fahy formerly of Rockland aged 1½ yrs.
In Mechanic Falls Nov 27, Leander B Hodgdon aged 24 yrs; Dec 26, Mrs Mary Gilkey aged 76½ yrs.
In Milo Jan 15, Mrs Samuel Bardeen; 14, Mrs Layrania Gould.
In Minneapolis Minn Jan 5, Mark Sands aged 33 yrs formerly of Sebec.
In Minot Jan 10, Bertha P Piper aged 5½ yrs.
In Nevada City Cal Dec 28 1878, Chas C Glidden aged 32 of Houlton.
In New Sharon Nathan Crowell aged 69½ yrs; Dec 25, Mrs. Temperance Rowe aged 85½ yrs.
In New Vineyard Dec 28, Mrs Elvira E Lewis aged 51 yrs; 22, Mrs Sophronia H Pratt aged 40 yrs.
At Nine Mile Cre k Jan 2, Neil Campbell aged 70 yrs; Dec 28, John T McLaine aged 41½ yrs.
In No. Falmouth Jan 8, Mrs Ida M Pierce.
In N. Yarmouth Jan 17, Mrs Elizabeth Hodsdon aged 91; Dec 31, Grace H Corson to Emma A Annis of Hermon.
In Oakland Cal Dec 26 Hon Wm S Wells, aged 54 yrs, formerly of Freeport
In Paris Jan 11, Mrs Laurinda Twitchell aged 87.
In Portland, Jan 16, Mrs Martha B Clark aged 81 yrs; 17, Lemon Sawyer aged 73 yrs; 18, Mrs Sarah E Fally aged 11 yrs; 16, Mrs Jas Reagan aged 66 yrs; 17, Mrs Mary Deering aged 47 yrs; 17, Mrs Isabella Murray aged 47 yrs; 14 Mrs Polly Knapp aged 98 yrs; 15, Wm Small aged 82 yrs; 17, Samuel Tyler aged 82 yrs.
In Pugwash N S Ernest Tuttle aged 21 yrs.
In Rockland Jan 14, Gracie S Kennedy aged 1 m; Jan 8, Wm Cotter aged 76 yrs; 11, Minnie J Parker aged 21½ yrs.
In Roxbury Jan 4, Mophia B Merrill aged 67 yrs
In Saccarappa Jan 14, Geo A Codman aged 34 yrs.
In Saco Daniel Drake aged 85,
In San Francisco Jan Mrs Jefferson Lake formerly of Brownville Me. aged 39 yrs.
In Skowhegan Jan 13 Melzar Cushing aged 75 yrs; Dec 27, Mrs Rachel Buzzell aged 85½ yrs; Jan 12, Darius Sawtelle aged 63 yrs, formerly Vassalboro
In So Berwick Jan 5, Samuel W Wilkinson aged 76 yrs.
In So. Paris Dec 21, Annie L Barrows aged 21 yrs.
In Topsham Jan 8, Isabella Purington aged 91.
In Turner Jan 9, Mrs Stephen Bray aged 75 yrs; 5, Julia Briggs aged 24.
In Union Jan 5, Keith M Tolman aged 1½ yrs; 6, Mrs Elmer Lucas aged 26 years
In Veazie Jan 11, Mrs Abigail Parker aged 91½ yrs
In Vernon Jan 7 Isaac Graves aged 75 yrs.
In Waterville Jan 12, Rev Joseph O Skinner aged 62½ yrs.
In Wells Jan 8, Mrs Theodocia Stewart aged 93.
In Weymouth Mass Jan 2, Mrs Lydia Robinson formerly of Vassalboro aged 90 yrs.
In Whitefield Jan 11, Mrs Nancy Mooney aged 86.
12, Marcus Howe aged 88.
In Winterport Jan 3, Mrs John White aged 88 yrs.
In Winthrop Jan 13, Elwin W Raymond aged 3 m
In Woolwich Jan 12, John B Thwing aged 47½ yrs; 14, Mrs Pamelia S Brookins aged 56 yrs.

Messenger's Notice.

Office of the Sheriff of Kennebec County.
State of Maine, Kennebec ss. January 20, A. D. 1879.
This is to give notice, that on the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1879, a warrant in insolvency was issued out of

Poetry.

The Little Woman.

Don't talk to me of Olympus' maids,
Divinely tall and fair"—
Of Cleopatra's imperial form,
Or Juno's stately air.
Those mighty dames with redoubted names.
May first have held their sway;
'Tis the little woman—beats her heart!
Who rules the world to-day.

With her wilful, winsome ways,
Her artful, artless smiles—
Her airy grace, and her fairy face—
Her wiles, her wit and wiles.
She means the pride and she sways the strength,
She bends the will of man,
As only such a despotic elf—
A little woman—can

Though her pathway may lead thro' the darkest ways,
She always finds a light;
Though her eyes be dazzled by fortune's rays,
She's sure to be alright;
Though her wisdom be of no special school,
Her logic, "just because"
The first has settled a kingdom's fate,
The last has made its laws.

'Tis the little woman that goes ahead
When man would lag behind,
The little woman who sees her chance,
And always knows her mind—
Who can slyly smile as she takes the oath
To honor, love, obey
And mentally add the saving clause
In a little woman's way!

Would the diamond seem such a perfect gem
If it measured one foot round?
Would the rose-leaf yield such a sweet perfume
If it covered yards of ground?
Would the dew drops seem so clear and pure
If dew like rain should fall?
Or the little woman be half so great
If she were six feet tall?

'Tis the hand as soft as the nestling bird
That grips the grip of steel;
'Tis the voice as low as the summer wind
That rules without appeal;
And the warrior, scholar, the saint and sage,
May fight and plan and pray,
The world will wag till the end of time
In the little woman's way.

Our Story Teller.

The Secret of the White Chest.

The Story of a Strange Will.

It was just the house I wanted. In size and situation it suited me exactly, as the phrase goes, literally down to the ground. Facing the Park, and placed back from the high road, with nothing in front of it but the broard strip of garden belonging to the terrace in which it stood, and the open stretch of turf and trees, it was the very abode for a London season. Its rent, too, was extremely moderate; it was in sound repair; drainage without a flaw; fixtures, furniture and decorations in the best taste; the owner only desiring to let it occasionally, because he went away from town each spring. Why, then, did I hesitate to take it? Why did every body hesitate to take it? For the last seven years and more it had never been let. All the house agents at that end of town had it in hand one after another. The terms had been reduced each season that it came into the market, and still there was no finding a tenant for it. Every body who went into the house was charmed with it. The entrance being in the rear, all the best rooms had a delightful southern aspect; and going up from floor to floor on their first visit of inspection, everybody grew more delighted the higher they got. The apartment increased in cheerfulness, if not in size, the outlook from the windows became more extensive and airy, while, when one reached the top story, and ascended by a narrow stair on to the leaded flat roof, with a high balustrade running around it, the view was, as the house agents expressed it, "very unique."

I had heard the rumors about the house often when I had been in town, and my curiosity had always been piqued, so that now, when I wanted just such a house for the season, I determined to go and look at it for myself.

Finding all satisfactory, and just as I expected from bottom to top, I was stepping out on to the roof with Mr. Crumble, the agent, and was saying to him:

"I feel I can't conceive why people won't live here," when my eye fell upon a curious object erected upon the leads at the rear, and surrounded by a high railing. It looked like a huge skylight or glass lantern, about ten feet long, three high and three broard. But instead of forming a light for a staircase or room beneath, it seemed to have been built for the purpose of covering another curious object, which, occupying nearly the whole of the space under the glass, was plainly visible through it. This was a long white box, resembling a seaman's chest more than any thing, only much larger. It rested upon four legs or feet, which raised it about a foot from the flat surface of the roof. It was painted a creamy white and varnished, and apparently not being intended to open, any more than its glass covering, had no hinges or lock to its top to lid.

"What the deuce is that?" said I to Mr. Crumble.

"Ah!" replied that functionary, with an odd expression on his face, "that's it, sir!"

"What's it, pray?"

"Why, the secret, sir."

"The secret? What is the secret? What do you mean?"

"Well, sir, what is it, what's it meant for, what's inside of it?"

"Don't you know?"

"No, sir."

"Doesn't any one know?"

"I suppose somebody does, sir, but we don't; we are forbidden to inquire or to attempt to find out; if we knew we should be able to let the house, perhaps."

"How long has it been there?"

"A long while, I believe, sir—ten or twelve years. Before my time."

"But who put it up?"

"Well, Mr. Gayling, we suppose; nobody seems to know exactly when it first appeared there."

"But the servants," I protested, "they must know."

"Oh! I have heard there were none in the house at the time, they were all dismissed just before it was put up. Mr. Gayling never keeps many servants, sometimes he has only one, sometimes none. Nobody lives in the house when he's away, but he always leaves the keys with us. He is always changing his servants. Mr. Gayling is; I have always heard him say that he likes a new house."

"What is he, or what was he?"

"A gentleman in the naval line, I believe, sir—they're rather rum 'uns, I'm told."

"Humph!" I said, "very odd. But do you mean to tell me that nobody will live here because they don't know what's in that box?"

"That's partly the reason, sir."

"Absurd," I was going on when the man continued:

"But there's a clause in the agreement about it; that's what does it, sir."

"Explain," I said

"Well, sir, here is the clause," and he produced the document; "perhaps you would like to read it yourself?"

Thus it ran:

"And in taking the house at the rental, and for the term specified as above, I hereby solemnly pledge my oath never directly, or indirectly, through my own agency, or that of others, to attempt to meddle with, to disturb the white chest under the glass case on the roof, or to seek in any way to discover for what purpose it has been placed there, or what it contains; and I further guarantee that no person in my employ, nor any one entering the house during my tenancy thereof, shall make any such attempt, and I hereby undertake that in the event of their being detected in doing so, or of my doing so, to forfeit the sum of one thousand pounds, and in accordance with this agreement have, in proper legal form, lodged the said sum with the bankers of Thomas Gayling, Esq., the lessor, as a guarantee of my good faith."

"But for that clause," went on the agent, as I finished reading it with some surprise, "we should have no difficulty in letting the house."

"Pray, is the owner out of mind!" I asked in a minute.

"Not that I am aware of, sir; he is a very pleasant, affable gentleman, Mr. Gayling is; only, as I say, a little rum on some points; nothing will induce him to strike out that clause, for instance. Lor' bless you, sir, parties never entertain it for a moment when they come to that part of the business, they drop it like a hot potato."

"Humph!" said I again, "it's queer certainly, but I don't see why one shouldn't acquiesce; it doesn't matter a rap to me what's inside the chest, I should never want to meddle with or disturb it, and I'd take very good care no one else did; I would padlock the trap door on the roof, and that would settle that. Ah!" I continued, after walking round the structure and looking about me a bit—"ah! see; precautions have been taken to prevent any access to this roof from the others on either side, by this iron chevaux-de-frise; yes, no one can get over this. Well, it's an odd freak, but I am not sure that I am going to be balked by it; I'll think about it, Mr. Crumble.

And the result of my thinking was, that I signed the agreement two days afterward, having conformed to the peculiar stipulation regarding the deposit. I had no fear of losing the thousand pounds; the interest on it was a mere addition to the rent, and the house was so exactly what I wanted, that it would even then be cheap to me, with my large family of motherless children.

Nevertheless, I do not deny, that after all was signed, sealed and settled, I was conscious of a lurking curiosity and suspicion regarding that mysterious erection. What could it be? What could it contain? I was constantly saying to myself.

Before I had been in the house a month, it began to act as a nightmare on me, an incubus I could not shake off. I was oppressed and depressed by it in a way quite unaccountable.

Another month passed, during which, more than once, I was tempted to go secretly on to the roof and look at the thing again; there was no harm in that; that was not forbidden in the bond, and, I need hardly say, I saw nothing to provoke any new comment.

About a week after my last visit to the roof a lengthy debate kept me late at the ——Society, and walking home for the sake of fresh air, I found a midsummer dawn breaking as I struck into Park lane. Reaching Oxford street I was startled by observing in the western sky a strong light, not due to the reflected sunrise. At the moment I saw it a fire engine passed me at full speed, and presently the first signs of the commotion which a conflagration causes in the streets became evident. No man undergoes this experience, when he has been away from home many hours, and sees the red glare rising in the direction of his own house, without a pang of anxiety, if not of terror. How well-founded was this sensation in the present case was made evident ere I had walked another 200 yards; yes, merciful power! it was *my* house that was on fire!

I can scarcely record what followed; I only knew that somehow I found myself in the midst of the police and firemen. That I explained to the Superintendent who I was, and that, under his escort, I soon ascertained that all the inmates of my house, my children, their governess and the servants were in safety, and had been taken into a neighbor's at the rear; that, as soon as I found this to be the case, I accompanied still by the Superintendent, mounted to the top of an adjacent residence, whence the firemen were directing the hose upon the flames.

Once on this geographical point, my mind reverted to the white chest. Was it still there? Yes; the flames, though bursting out from all the windows of the upper stories, back and front, had not yet done more than wrench and crack portion of the glass-case. For a time it seemed as if this would be the most that might happen. The water seemed to be getting the upper-hand, and as it fell in torrents on the hot roof such clouds of steam were thrown up with the smoke as would have completely hidden every thing from view, but that our position had been skillfully selected, and was well to windward of the burning mass.

But presently, amid the roar of flames, there came a dull, heavy rumble for a moment, and then with a tremendous crash the roof fell in. With it, of course, went the fragments and framework of the glass case and the now charred and blackened chest itself. I had my eyes upon it at the moment, and down it went deep into the utter obscurity of the dense smoke and steam which always succeeds to this climax of a conflagration. For several minutes nothing was to be discerned through the overwhelming wreaths of black-gray fumes. But presently, though the light from the fire had been quenched, there began to be visible by the aid of the increasing light of the morning the depths of this pit of Acheron. Yet it was not so very deep after all, for the fire having originated on the second floor, the falling roof had only crashed down as yet as far as the drawing room, and there, when my eyes had become accustomed to the spectacle of the indescribable *debris*, I plainly beheld resting slantways across a stubborn remnant of wall what had been the white chest; it is now split and smashed, and its contents were revealed.

Good heavens! What was it that I looked down upon? I turned my face away for a moment with a shudder, for there, protruding through the splintered fragments of its once creamy-white wooden case, was a huge leaden coffin, which, in its turn melting and bursting with the heat, displayed within the unmistakable form of a shrouded corpse. I was in the act of drawing my companion's attention to it in horror, when suddenly there flew up around it, with redoubled fury, such a mass of flame and smoke that it was entirely hidden, and soon the fire had so spread and burst out again that the horrible spectable of this unintentional incremation was shut from sight, and the house was finally burned to the ground!

I pass over what immediately followed after I had made my way back to the friendly abode where the members of my family were sheltered. In a few days they were snugly settled again in another home, fortunately not very much the worse for the terrible scare.

In due course the time arrived for looking into my losses, and while I was doing so I received a letter from Mr. Gayling, who had come to town requesting an interview. I was glad of this, for I foresay that it must lead to some explanation of the strange circumstances surrounding the agreement I had signed My curiosity as to the contents of the white chest had been rudely satisfied, it was true, but what had been the reason for placing such an object in such a place? and this I was determined to find out. Unexpectedly Mr. Gayling disclosed it to me immediately we met.

"I have asked for this interview, sir," he said abruptly, "because I am a ruined man."

"But," I interposed, "I am told you were fully insured."

"That has nothing to do with it," he answered; "no insurance can restore the three thousand a year which I lose by what has happened. I am simply going to tell you certain facts, because, when you have heard them, I shall put it to you whether you will not out of your ample means feel that some compensation is due to me. The fact is that it has been during your tenancy of my house, and through accident or negligence on the part of some one of whom you are responsible, that my ruin has been brought about."

"I don't understand you."

"Listen, sir," he went on, "and you will. I was brought up to the sea and followed it till mid-life, for I was entirely dependent on my own earnings. My only relative at this time was an old uncle, also a sailor, and a most eccentric man, as you will presently see. Fifteen years ago he suddenly came into a large sum of money; I never knew how, but he retired and took that house. He had only been in it three years when a mortal sickness overtook him; he sent for me.

"'Tom,' said he, 'I am dying, and I don't like it; I am terrified, not so much at the thought of death as at the thought of burial; a sailor's grave I would not mind, but to be boxed up and thrust into the earth—no, Tom, I won't stand it. I look to you to see that it doesn't happen, and I have taken measures to make sure that you do see that it doesn't happen. I've made my will, Tom —I've left you all I possess—but on one condition, and it is, that you are my heir so long as I am well above ground, and no longer—mark the words, well above ground. Directly I am buried, or my remains are allowed to mingle with mother earth, as she is called—she was no mother to me, the sea was my mother, for I was born at sea—all my money, mine, goes straight to the Seamen's Hospital, every penny of it."

"'But what am I to do?' I asked of my uncle; 'how shall I be able to carry out such a strange condition? Have you so expressed it in your will?'

"'Yes, indeed I have,' he answered; 'and legal and binding you'll find it, as expressed in the words. "So long as I am well above ground."

"'But what am I to do with you?' I again asked.

"'Oh, run me up aloft, masthead me, anything you like, but don't bury me.'

"'Well,' went on Mr. Gayling, 'to make a long story short, I found that the conditions of the old man's will were binding, and his executors and myself hit upon the plan of hoisting the coffin on to the roof of his house. Under certain conditions we found that it was possible for us legally to do this. So I dismissed my three servants, employed a country undertaker, my old ship's carpenter, and a foreign glazier, so that the matter should not be talked of in the neighborhood, and personally saw the arrangement carried out. You can now understand my reasons for not having it meddled with; yes, sir, and you can now understand that the conditions of the will must take effect. No sign of the coffin or the body even was to be discovered in the ruins of that house. I have had a rigid search made, to no purpose; the old gentleman's remains have been consumed, have mingled with mother earth, and the money passes, as a matter of course, to the Seamen's Hospital. I have not a penny in the world. What can you do for me?"

It is not necessary for me to say what I did for Mr. Gayling, but finding by convincing evidence that his story was substantially correct, I felt his case was a hard one, certainly a strange one, and I acted, I hope, not ungenerously toward him.

☞There have ever been, and ever will be, thorns among life's roses, discords to mar the sweetness of its music, but we need not magnify them. Used aright, they will give zest and vigor to life, and the roses and music will be no less dear and beautiful because of them.

As a storm following storm, and wave succeeding wave, give additional hardness to the shell that encloses the pearl, so do the storms and waves of life add force to the character of man.

Three Chapters in a Boy's Life.

CHAPTER I.—"IT'S A BOY."

His advent is heralded in the brief but strong sentences just quoted. No matter what hopes have been indulged concerning girl babies, there is something in the pithy announcement, "It's a boy," which dispels all fanciful dreams and sets everybody squarely on a prose basis. His very voice, as it utters a defiant warwhoop to the grand army of humanity, tells the story to experienced years. The visions of a dainty girl darling very soon vanish before this positive piece of prose, who kicks his sturdy heels through the delicate pink socks intended for his sister, and who grows red as a turkey cock's head at Thanksgiving times when he is expected to show off to a good advantage before callers. He persists in an abnormal development of nose and a puffiness about the eyes, along with several other little tricks known only to interested parties. Parents and nurses become reconciled and accept him on trust, seeing no other alternative. He emerges from his puffy and rosy obstinacy to a roly-poly, wide-awake thing of beauty. There is a process from infancy to little boyhood, a sweet time, when the man-child is half baby, half angel. In the clear depths of his innocent eyes is a world of trust, hope and love. His white brow is fair as a freshly-opened lily, and his lips as sweet as hermosa roses. He is most witching at this age, for the *enfant terrible* are yet undeveloped. He is an armful of love, beauty, promise, dread and hope. Love him while yet there is no guile on the tender lips, no sin in the unwritten soul, no touch of the world's breath upon God's unfinished work.

CHAPTER II.—"GIT UP, OLD HORSEY."

"Mercy, what a noise! Look at that chair with a string tied on the arms and made fast to the writing desk and flower stand, all to be driven tandem by that young imp in kilt skirt and fancy hat and shoes! Who upset that workbasket? And, good gracious, what work has been made with my wool and thread. There's the last Graphic torn to scraps and stuffed in the cuspidore with my screw-driver that I lost a week ago. What is he doing with the cat? And, dear me, if he hasn't thrown grandma's spectacles into the grate-fu"

"Where's Harry? Run to the kitchen and see. All the eggs are broken in the basket of folded clothes, and the milk for pudding has been fed to the cat and dog. Bridget Lannigan is in a towering rage and says, 'Phat's the use of shlavin to kape clane wid such a young divil forninst ye?' Miss Friggidity Fussbunch calls, and is horrified by being requested to 'be a horse and let Harry ride straddle to Boston.' She is questioned, also, on many delicate points. He gets very close to her and asks what that stuff on her face is, and what makes her wear such a funny little hat.

A few years of this juvenile terror and then appears another stage of the boy. He gets a fever only appeased by marbles. It is useless to head off this phase; if it is shut off in one direction it breaks out more violently in some other. It goes through a period of six or seven years and costs much in anxiety, broken window-panes and mortified pride. He is afflicted with rats, pigeons and other boyish complaints, which are harmless but annoying. He brings in six dirty steel traps to amuse his sick sister, who grows worse under it, and in his solicitude he straps his legs fast to six feet of stilts and stoops to enter the door of her room, to the horror and dismay of his mother. He brings little notes home from school, which he tries to explain in a favorable light, but fails to convince his parents that it was "only because Bill Wilson dropped his slate on Abe Hennegan's toes and made me laugh." He carves his awkward initials on old Mrs. Williams cellar door, and she threatens his arrest. He goes to see "Humpty Dumpty," and comes home and throws real brickbats at his aunt, and Bridget is met with a battering blow from his head when she is bringing in the coal. He makes life a burden and home a snare and a delusion in the comfort he is more ways than one, and slits the pillow-cases to match them. Gradually he leaves off his hurly-burly life and imperceptibly glides into

CHAPTER III.—"WHERE'S MY BLUE TIE?"

"Where's the blacking brush? I am going to a little surprise, and won't be home till eleven. Is my percale shirt done up nice? I wish you'd make my collars stiffer. I don't thank some one for throwing my coat down and getting it wrinkled all up. How do you like this hat? Think it looks better than my soft one?" You will find the pigeon boxes all deserted about this period. Not a rat-trap cumbers the back yard. The woodshed theatricals are all ended; the stilts are put away; kite forgotten; window glass is in perfect safety. The dust has filled up the rude initials on Mrs. William's cellar door, and there is an uninvited quiet all around the house. Chairs stay in their places, and pantaloons will no longer bear cutting over for the baby. He gets them now out of new stuff, and mother's "cut" will not satisfy him. He is not in the way now, and there is a heavy pain in mother's heart as she thinks that he will never need her much any more. The innocent eyes have a deeper meaning in them now. They have taken on also their depths the reflection of a face younger than mother's, and life begins to look real to them.

The world is full of homes where these pictures will be recognized and hung up as family portraits—homes where there are no sounds of young voices now. They grow away into the great world so soon, and we put away the nameless feeling of desolation as we do the cast-off toys of their childhood; and when the evening of life approaches the heart goes back along the track of time, and is once more with the children in the dear old long ago.—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

True Society.

True society begins at home. When two young people love each other, and marry, they restore the picture of the apostolic church. They are of one heart and one soul; neither do they say that anything they possess is their own, but they have all things in common. Their mutual trust in each other, their confidence in each other, draws out all that is best in both. Love is the angel who rolls away the stone from the grave in which we bury our better nature, and it comes forth. Love makes all things new; makes a new heaven and a new earth; makes all cares light, all pain easy. It is the one enchantment of human life which realizes Fortunio's purse and Alladdin's palace, and turns the "Arabian Nights" into mere prose in comparison. Think how this old story of love is repeated forever in all novels and romances and poems, and how, we never tire of reading about it; and how, if there is to be a wedding in the church, all mankind go, just to have one look at two persons who are supposed, at least, to be in love, and so supremely happy. But this, also, is not perfect society. It is too narrow, exclusive. It shows the power of devotion, trust, self-surrender, that there is in the human heart; and it is also a prophecy of something larger that is to come. But it is at least a home; and before real society can come, true homes must come. As in a sheltered nook in the midst of the great sea of ice which rolls down from the summit of Mount Alance is found a little green spot full of tender flowers, so in the shelter of household love, springs up the pure affection of parent and child; father, mother, son, daughter; of brothers and sisters. Whatever makes this insecure, and divorce frequent, makes of marriage not a union for life, but an experiment which may be tried as often as we choose, and abandoned when we like. And this cuts up by the roots all the dear affections of home; leaves children orphaned, destroys fatherly and motherly love, and is a virtual dissolution of society. I know the great difficulties of this question, and how much wisdom is required to solve them. But whatever weakens the performance of marriage tends to dissolve society; for permanent homes are to the society state what the little cells are to the body. They are the commencement of organic life, the centres from which all organization proceeds.—*Rev. James Freeman Clarke.*

Be Civil to Children.

There is not care enough taken on the part of many parents and teachers to be civil to children. Children are taught—or have been and ought to be—to be respectful to their parents and older people; but the converse obligation is not often enough insisted on or practiced. There is no reason in this. If there be more in older persons to call forth respect, which may not always be true, there is also with them or ought to be more capacity for showing respect, more knowledge and judgment and practice in courtesy. They are thus looked upon with propriety by the children themselves as models in this particular. The pattern is often a poor one. There are teachers in our schools who have yet much to learn in this matter. They will find themselves repaid, they may be sure, in many ways, apart from the public benefit, if they will be civil to their scholars, after the most genuine fashion, and with most scrupulous care.

☞The memory should not be like a child's pocket—filled with trash; but like the ark of the testimony, in which the tables of the law were laid up. We are very apt to complain of bad memories; and they are bad enough, for they retain what ought to be lost and they lose what they should retain.

Popular Delusions.

It astonishes the investigator of what are regarded as popular delusions to learn of the nature and number of those which still hold away over the minds of the masses. Pupular delusions may be conveniently divided into three classes; first, those which are palpably absurd, as the notion that the howling of dogs is an omen of evil, a belief in unlucky days, the wearing of charms, etc.; second, those which influence a more intelligent class of persons, and which claim a certain kind of respectability, like the supposed influence of the moon upon the weather, the sanitary importance of sleeping with the head to the north, the influence of light transmitted through blue glass upon the health, etc; third, which occupy a kind of half-way postion, which leaves some room for doubt if they be delusions. Many in this class of beliefs have existed for centuries, and although modern civilization and science refuse to recognize them as belonging to the region of fact they cannot positively be proved to have their proper place in the opposite field of fancy. To this class belong methods of influencing sex in stock raising, the belief in the power of certain persons to find subterranean streams of water, the belief in premonitions or warnings of personal danger, etc. The list in each class might be greatly extended, but it is not necessary for the present purpose to do more than give a few, to be regarded as representative in their nature. We desire to call attention to the second delusion named in the third or last class. This delusion, if it be one, is exciting just now an unusual interest in some sections of New England.

First, then, let us consider the nature of the supposed delusion. For centuries it has been a vulgar belief, widely entertained, that by the use of what are known as witch-hazel pointers" valuable subterranean mineral deposits are indicated; and this delusion has led to a vast amount of fruitless digging and boring into the bosom of mother Earth in nearly all countries. The witch-hazel pointer is simply a forked twig of the witch-hazel bush or tree, which, when held in the hands of certain persons with the forked point upwards, is presumed to turn over to the opposite position, pointing downwards, if held above beds or deposits of the precious metals. The failures have been so universal in these trials that in later times, even among the ignorant and superstitious, but little faith remains in the efficacy of the pointers as indicators of mineral deposits.

These pointers are now extensively used to find springs or streams of water beneath the earth's surface, and thus indicate the proper locality for well digging. It is a fact that throughout the country this method of finding water is regarded as certain by a large number of intelligent people. Not only has our attention been recently called to the matter, but a third of a century ago it attracted our notice.

In discussing the supposed delusion with a clergyman of high respectibility, we were surprised to be told by him that the movements occurred in his hands, and that he had no doubt of the truth of the claims of the well-finders. He consented to exhibit some experiments, and in looking over notes made at the time, we find that they correspond with those more recently undertaken, although the occurrences are separated by a third of a century, and the persons experimented with are unknown to each other. It was found that rods of vegetable growths were not necessary, neither was the form of the fork of any consequence. The best results in the hand of our clergyman friend were produced by two sticks of flexible whalebone firmly connected together at two ends, so that when spread apart in the hands and held vertically they represented the letter V inverted. A considerable number of trials were made in different localities, and under many test conditions, and it was found that whenever moving water was reached, whether above the earth's surface or below, the points of the connected whalebone turned downward with a force which offered considerable resistance when efforts were made to arrest the movement. Our friend was quite anxious to ascertain the cause of the phenomena. If what we have not given is the most obvious and natural conclusion would be that it must in some way be due to electrical influences. Without the knowledge of the operator, he was insulated by interposing a support of glass at a place where the points under ordinary conditions came over with great force, and it was found that the movement was completely arrested; non-conducting substances, like silk fabrics, interposed between the inverted points and the earth instantly caused them to fly back to a vertical position again. The experiments went to show that the cause of the movement was unmistakably electrical in its nature, but how to explain it on that ground is a difficult matter. It is asserted that the phenomena can be observed only in connection with the individuals possessed of some idiosyncrasies of organization. the nature of which we do not understand. It is further asserted that only one in two hundred persons can exhibit the phecomena.

As has been stated, almost every town or country village has its "spring-finder," and these persons are not usually the superstitious and the illiterate, but often the most trusted and substantial men of the locality. Certainly those who have consented to exhibit the movements in our presence are persons of unimpeachable character, and we should not dare to accuse them of trick if they were competent to practice such tricks successfully. The matter is a curious and interesting one, whatever hypothesis is adopted to explain it.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

The Art of Going Away.

It has been said that one of the most important social accomplishments is that of entering a room gracefully; but to our mind that of leaving one easily and judiciously is to be preferred. It is painful to see people anxious to beat a retreat from a call or visit, and yet apparently as unable to escape as rats in a trap, although nothing bars their egress, and all persons concerned would gladly dispense with their company. The art or science of departure localities and positions is worth studying in great as well as little matters. To understand when to bring to an end a morning call or a public career, requires, in a lesser or greater degree, the exercise of the same faculty. No visitor is likely to be popular who has not the tact to leave at the proper time a house at which he may be staying. It is one of the greatest merits of a novelist to know when to wind up his story, and the orator who can sit down at the right moment and in the right way, is master of a good half of his art. Preachers sometimes complain that their greatest difficulty is that of concluding their sermons; but in this particular case there is little need for the exercise of any special ingenuity, as an abrupt but early ending is the fault, of all others, which is most readily pardoned by their hearers.—*Home Journal.*

Iowa's Greatest Wonder.

The greatest wonder in the state of Iowa, and perhaps any other state, is what is called the "Walled Lake," in Wright county, 12 miles north of the Dubuque and Pacific railway, and 150 miles north of Dubuque city. The lake is from two to three feet higher than the earth's surface. In some places the wall is 10 feet high, 15 feet wide at the bottom and five feet wide at the top. Another fact is the size of the stones used in construction the whole of them varying in weight from three tons down to 100 pounds. There is an abundance of stones in Wright county, but surrounding the lake to the extent of five or ten miles there are none. No one can form an idea as to the means employed to bring them to the spot or who constructed it. Around the entire lake is a belt of oak. With this exception the country is a rolling prairie. The trees must have been planted there at the time of the building of the wall. In the spring of the year 1856 there was a great storm and the ice on the lake broke the wall in several places, and the farmers in the vicinity were obliged to repair the damages to prevent inundation. The lake occupies a ground surface of 2,800 acres; depth of water as great as 25 feet. The water is clear and cold, soil sandy and loamy. It is singular that no one has been able to ascertain where the water comes from nor where it goes, yet it is always clear and fresh.

Wife.

What do you think the beautiful word "wife" comes from? It is the word in which the English and Latin language conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that dreadful word *femme*. But what do you think it comes from? The great value of Saxon words is that they mean something. Wife means "weaver." You must either be housewives or housemoths; remember that. In the deep sense, you must either weave men's fortunes or embroider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glow-worm in the night-cold grass may be the fire at her foot; but home is where she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with cedar and painted with vermilion, shedding its quiet light far for those who else are homeless. This I believe to be the woman's true place and power.—*Ruskin.*

Young Folks' Column.

Speak Kindly.

BY UNCLE AMOS.

Speak kindly to each other
As through the world you go,
It may relieve and lighten
A heavy load of woe;
For each one hath his portion
Of sorrow and of care;
And each has different trials
Which others cannot share.

Speak kindly to thy mother,
Remember how for years
She spent her time in toiling,
And care for "little dears."
See how the anxious moments
Are telling on her brow;
We may not have her always,
Then please her now.

Speak kindly to your playmates,
Let not an angry word
From youthful lips so rosy,
Be ever, ever heard;
But be so kind and gentle,
If at your task or play,
That others, too, will love you
Still better, every day.

Speak kindly to each other,
It never can do harm;
For gentle words and manners
Are to the soul a balm.
They still the wicked passions,
They calm the deadly strife—
And cheer the broken-hearted
Into a brighter life.

Johnny's Charity.

The big boys in the block where Johnny lived worked very hard that winter's day in building a snow man.

All the night before there had been a pitiless nor-easter, which had brought the snow in such quantities that the streets were choked, and all noises and voices had a muffled sound, as if they had first been wrapped in a blanket before they had dared to venture out.

Johnny had done very little towards making the man—nothing more than to roll the two balls that were stuck on for eyes—because he had the strangest feeling of pity for it.

Somehow, he felt a great awe as he saw the frozen giant grow into clumsy shape—bigger and bigger with each new mass of snow heaped on it, now in the same manner that hay is stowed away in a mow, and now with the help of step-ladders.

He had stood by with his cold hands in his pockets until his toes in his boots were like so many little lumps of ice.

At last it was done, just as the blue twilight came on, and the lamp-lighter came to light lamps close by, so that the glare might shine full on the huge figure.

Johnny turned slowly toward home for his supper. But he was very grave; and as soon as he had finished his porridge and, he stole softly up stairs to his mother's chest, took a warm shawl, crept out of the basement door, and ran down to the corner where the neglected statue stood, like a ghost frozen into a post while it walked.

Johnny was very afraid of two things—the dark, and a policeman. But now he had no fear. He wanted to cover up the poor old fellow, who must be having such a dismal time of it out alone, and without clothes in a winter's night.

Just as he had reached the spot the watch went by, muffled up in a great coat.

Johnny was too small to reach much higher than to the snow man's knees, so he called out to the policeman:—

"Say, sir, won't you please to wrap this around him?"

The policeman stopped and inquired what was wanted, and soon learned how Johnny's heart had been moved to charity.

His first question then was, "Where do you live?"

"Only up here said Johnny; "won't you please to wrap him up?"

"Oh," said the man, "this shawl isn't large enough. You run home with it now, and I'll see that this old fellow don't get cold. I'll keep him company all night, and you'll find him all right in the morning."

Johnny was reassured, and let the dreaded brass-buttoned man lead him home to the very basement door, with the heavy shawl dragging at his side.

Mamma was up stairs, and nobody saw him when he came in, which was rather lucky on the whole, for they would have feared some dreadful thing had happened if they had seen their little boy led along by a policeman.

Don't you think that it must have been a very warm little heart that wanted to cover up from the cold even a snow man?—*Companion.*

A Bathing Adventure.

I shall never forget how I first became acquainted with Rectus. About a couple of years before our trip, he was a new boy in the academy at Willisville One Saturday a lot of us went down to the river to swim Our favorite place was near an old wharf, which ran out into deep water, and a fellow could take a good dive there when the tide was high. There were some of the smaller boys along that day, but they didn't dive any, and if they even swam, it was in shallow water near the shore by the side of the wharf But I think most of them spent their time wading about.

I was a good swimmer, and could dive very well. I was learning to swim under water, but had not done very much in that line at the time I speak of. We were nearly ready to come out, when I took a dive from a post on the end of the wharf, and then turned, under water, to swim in shore. I intended to try to keep under until I got into water shallow enough for me to touch bottom, and walk ashore. After half a dozen strokes I felt for the bottom and my feet touched it. Then I raised my head, but I didn't raise it out of the water. It struck something hard.

In an instant I knew what had happened. There was a big mud-scow lying by the side of the wharf, and I had got under that. It was a great flat thing, over so long and very wide. I knew I must get from under it as quickly as I could. Indeed I could hardly hold my breath now. I waded along with my head bent down, but I didn't reach the side of it. Then I turned the other way, but my hands, which I held up, still touched nothing but the hard, slimy bottom of the scow. I must have been wading up and down the length of the thing. I was bewildered. I couldn't think which way to turn. I could only think of one thing. I would be drowned in less than a minute. Scott would be head of the class. My mother and little Helen—I can't tell what my thoughts were then. They were dreadful. But just as I was thinking of Helen and mother, I saw through the water some white things, not far from me. I knew by their looks that they were a boy's legs.

I staggered toward them and in a moment my hands went out of water, just at the side of the scow, I stood up and my head with half my body came up into the air.

What a breath I drew. But I felt so weak and shaky that I had to take hold of the side of the scow and stand there for a while before I waded ashore. The boy who was standing by me was Rectus. He did not have that name, then, and I didn't know him.

"It must be pretty hard to stay under water so long." he said.

"Hard," I answered, as soon as I could get my breath. "I should think so. Why, I came near being drowned."

"Is that so?" said he, "I didn't know that. I saw you go down, and have been watching for you to come up. But I didn't expect you to come from under the scow."

How glad I was that he had been standing there watching for me to come up. If he had not been there, or if his legs had been green or the color of water, I believe I should have drowned.—*St. Nicholas.*

Fortunate Pigs.

The late disastrous freshet at Westfield, Mass, was the occasion of several pig-stories, the most striking of which are the two following:—

A man, out of pity to a squealing little porker, carried it into his kitchen, but the water, rising rapidly, soon drove the people up stairs. Hearing a terrible noise in the parlor, the man cautiously descended the stairs part way, and peering into his best room, found that the water had forced open the doors between it and the kitchen, and the pig had found his way in there, and was up in a twenty-five-dollar easy chair, just out of reach of the water, grunting and squealing, and tearing the hair-cloth chair to pieces. When morning came, and the flood subsided, the pig was a spared monument, but the chair was a total wreck.

A Hampden street pig has been the pet of the neighborhood the past few days. Its owner had rescued the most of his stock, but at last was himself shut in the barn by the depth of water. He mounted a hay-loft and regretfully watched the drowning of his stock; but one six-weeks-old pig did not propose to die without a struggle.

It mounted a board and lay flat out upon it, rising with the water and clinging to the plank, even when the current dashed it against the sides of the building. When the water went down, the man left his perch, carrying with him his companion of the night, and for the next day or two, that shrewd pig had a nice warm bed in the kitchen, and was visited and petted by scores of people.

☞A little girl was asked what was the meaning of the word "happy." She gave a pretty answer, "It is to feel as if you wanted to give all your things to your little sister."

Woman's Department.

For the Woman's Department.

Thoughts about "Our Column."

On taking up the last issue of the FARMER, and glancing over the many items of interest and among these "The Woman's Department," I was somewhat surprised, after taking a more definite survey of the column, to find every article a borrowed one, every sentiment and thought clipped by editorial scissors, from some other of our American papers, and the thought arose; "Why should this be so. Isn't there as much talent and power of writing among our Maine women of the farm, as in other States? Are the farmers wives and daughters of this good old State becoming so degenerated, that they can not even take up a pen, to write a word in defence of themselves, and their rights?" But this suggestion of the mind, was not very well followed up after thinking of the many excellent articles, which have formerly appeared in our department, furnished by various writers, of whom Clarissa Potter, Mary, and "A Farmer's wife" are only a very few. And the question is, "Where are they?" Has Clarissa Potter, become so deeply foundered, in the sea of matrimonial bliss, as not to be able to keep her head above the many domestic duties, attending that sphere; or is she wholly engaged, in attending to the wants, of the immaculate Simon? Do we not all remember the many deprecatory remarks, made sometime ago when, for reasons which he was unable to withdraw, our editor was obliged to have the space, usually allotted to us, occupied by agricultural matters? Ah me! such a fault finding, as there was then. I for one, shouldn't blame him, if he filled that space every week, with Fred Atwood's advertisement of farm implements, instead of having the trouble of selecting articles; that is, if it couldn't be filled with sketches, and items from those, for whom it is intended.

I remember some time ago, while engaged in teaching in a district, not noted for its elegance and refinement, of having occasion, to correct a rather refractory pupil, for some one of his misdeeds, and after remonstrating with him, and soliciting, that in the future, there might be no need of further reproof, he broke out with "Well I can behave as well as anybody, if I only try purty plaugey hard, an I'm a goin ter see if I don't"—and the most satisfactory results followed in time from his rough, but no doubt well-meaning resolution. And I do believe if we were individually to make the same resolve, "I can if I try" in regard to the writing of articles for this column there will be no need of clipping from other papers and no necessity for another—well we'll almost call it a scolding, from a new contributor, who signs herself,

South Norridgewock. CLEO.

For the Woman's Department.

Sabbath Musings.

"O, time of tranquil joy and holy feeling!
When over earth God's spirit from above
Spreads out His wings of love!
When sacred thoughts, like angels appealing come
To our tent doors; O, eve, to earth and heaven—
The sweetest of the seven!"

The Sabbath has been aptly termed the "pearl of days," yet we are too often regardless of its high and holy privileges. It is a priceless gem set among common stones which we undervalue because we do not seek to know its worth. Volumes would fail to tell all the benefits of its holy hours, all the peace, quiet and rest, that are to be found in the right improvement of its blessed return. It is the sacred emblem of the "rest that remaineth to the people of God," the one day when all care should be laid aside and the heart attuned to praise. Let us ask ourselves in all sincerity if this day of Holy rest is the best of days to us, if we indeed find it an oasis on life's rough road, a day when we get one step nearer the Eternal Rest? These hours of peace pass all too soon, let us improve them while they stay. We may make it a day of sweet refreshment, or it may pass slowly, and wearily away. God has given us this precious gem, it is our work to make it bright and beautiful. "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," was spoken by One whose commands cannot be disregarded with impunity. A holy day, is a happy day, a day of joy; and He who set apart this day in the beginning foresa